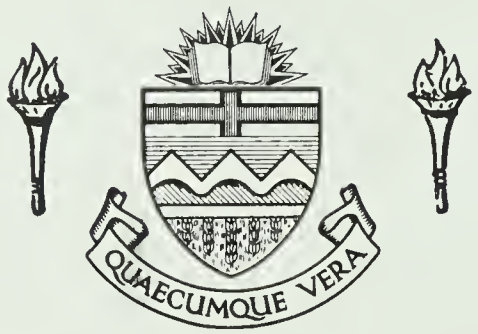
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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE EVOLUTION OF MEN'S BASKETBALL IN CANADA, 1892 - 1936

by

EDWARD BARRY MITCHELSON

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

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FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance, a thesis entitled "The Evolution of Men's Basketball in Canada, 1892 - 1936," submitted by Edward Barry Mitchelson in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to discuss the origin of basketball and to trace its development in Canada from 1892 until 1936. James Naismith, a Canadian, invented the game in December of 1891 at the Young Men's Christian Association Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts, and by the fall of 1892 it was being played in such Canadian centers as Montreal and St. Stephen, New Brunswick.

In the period prior to World War I, the development of the game in many ways paralleled the growth of Canada. With the westward expansion, urbanization, and increased population, the game was further transported and developed. Instrumental in this growth were various agencies, institutions, and associations such as the churches, schools, athletic clubs and the militia but the Young Men's Christian Association was the most influential. By the outbreak of the war, men and boys of all ages were keen participants in the many leagues and teams established across the Dominion.

During the years of World War I, many of the athletes were called to serve their country. Although the number of participants did decrease, interest in the game grew. The Young Men's Christian Association was very influential in the promotion of the game in the various branches of the Armed Forces.

In the years following the war, Canada was involved in a period of great economic prosperity and then the depression. Basketball continued to grow in popularity and with the hinterland development it was further transported to new areas. This increased expansion and interest in basketball throughout Canada necessitated the formation of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association as a national administrative

body for various competitions.

Basketball, since its invention, had also won international recognition and by 1936 it was introduced into the Olympic Games program. Thus, in forty-five years the game had grown from an idea in the mind of James Naismith to a popular sport acclaimed throughout the world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I	JAMES NAISMITH - A GREAT CANADIAN	1
	James Naismith's Childhood	4
	The McGill Days	7
	Naismith at Springfield	11
	The Birth of Basketball	12
	Naismith Goes to Kansas	17
	The Later Years	21
II	BASKETBALL COMES TO CANADA	26
	The Young Men's Christian Association	32
	Basketball in the Y.M.C.A.'s of Eastern Canada	35
	Basketball in the Y.M.C.A.'s of Western Canada	42
	Physical Education and Athletics in the Educational Institutions of Canada	47
	Physical Education	47
	Athletic Programs in the High Schools	53
	Athletic Programs in the Universities	61
	The Churches	65
	Athletic Clubs	69
	The Military	71
	Industrial, Playground, and Service Club Basketball	74
	International Competition	79
	The Governing Bodies of Canadian Basketball	85
	The Game and Its Rules	90
	Summary	99

CHAPTER		PAGE
III	THE WAR PERIOD	101
	Basketball in Canada between 1914 and 1918	104
	The Y.M.C.A. Enters the War Conflict	108
	Basketball Continues to Increase in Popularity Between 1918-1923	112
	Summary	118
IV	THE POST-WAR AND DEPRESSION PERIOD	119
	The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association	126
	The Developing C.A.B.A.	153
	The 1936 Olympics	157
	Summary	161
V	CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	163
	Conclusion	163
	Recommendations	164
	BIBLIOGRAPHY	166
	APPENDIX A: The Basketball Rule Book of 1892	177
	APPENDIX B: 1. Basketball Equipment of 1902	186
	11. Basketball Equipment of 1930	190
	111. Basketball Equipment of 1936	193
	APPENDIX C: 1. Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, 1928	197
	11. Constitution of the Eastern Basketball Association, 1927	201
	111. Constitution of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, 1929	204
	1V. Articles of Alliance between the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, 1931	210

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE		PAGE
1.	The house in which James Naismith was born	6
2.	The Young home in which James Naismith lived after his parents' death	6
3.	The school at Almonte, where James and Anne Naismith first attended	8
4.	James Naismith's room in Presbyterian College, Montreal where Naismith lived during his years at McGill University	10
5.	James Naismith and A. Alonzo Stagg	18
6.	The Secretarial team of the International Y.M.C.A. Training School	18
7.	The gymnasium in the Armory Hill Y.M.C.A., where basketball was first played	19
8.	An 1892 drawing of a game of basketball at the Armory Hill Y.M.C.A.	20
9.	The Naismith family of 1905	22
10.	Dr. Forrest Allen and Dr. James Naismith, 1928	27
11.	Dr. and Mrs. James Naismith, 1936	27
12.	Dr. Naismith and Mr. D. D'Ambre prior to a speaking engagement in upstate Michigan, in March, 1938	27
13.	Dr. James Naismith and friends	28
14.	An 1898 drawing of a game of basketball at the Montreal Y.M.C.A.	38
15.	The Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. gymnasium	45
16.	The Wellesley School Senior Basketball Champions of the School League of Toronto, 1901	55
17.	The McGill Basketball Team which competed in the first Intercollegiate League formed in December of 1917	64
18.	The Winnipeg Boys Club Champions, 1909-1910	76
19.	The Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. team of 1909-10	81

FIGURE PAGE

20. The Hamilton Y.M.C.A. team won the first Canadian Amateur Athletic Union sanctioned Canadian Basketball championship in 1908 88

21. The Montreal Y.M.C.A. Basketball team of 1908 were finalists in the first Canadian Amateur Athletic Union sanctioned Canadian championship 89

22. One of the first manufactured basketball hoops 93

23. The specifications of a basketball court as determined by the 1895-96 basketball rules 95

24. The specifications of a basketball court as determined by the 1920-21 basketball rules 96

25. The permanent outdoor basketball court constructed at the military training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1915 111

26. The Ottawa Rideaus, 1924-25 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 131

27. The Winnipeg Toilers, 1925-26 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 133

28. The Winnipeg Toilers, 1926-27 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 135

29. The Windsor Collegiate Alumni, 1927-28 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 137

30. The New Westminster Adanacs, 1928-29 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 139

31. The New Westminster Adanacs, 1929-30 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 141

32. The University of British Columbia team, 1930-31 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 143

33. The Winnipeg Toilers, 1931-32 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 145

34. The Victoria Blue Ribbons, 1932-33 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 147

35. The Vancouver Daily Province team, 1933-34 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 149

FIGURE PAGE

36. The Windsor Fords, 1935-36 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada 152

37. The 1936 Canadian Olympic Team 160

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

A.A.A.	Amateur Athletic Association
A.A.U.	Amateur Athletic Union
C.A.B.A.	Canadian Amateur Basketball Association
E.C.A.B.A.	Eastern Canada Amateur Basketball Association
Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association
W.C.I.A.U.	Western Canada Interuniversity Athletic Union

CHAPTER I

JAMES NAISMITH--A GREAT CANADIAN

Judged by its number of spectators and participants, basketball is one of the world's most popular sports. The game is played in more than sixty countries by over forty million persons.[1] Still some Canadians may not realize that the "Father of Basketball," James Naismith, was a Canadian. It is for this reason that the researcher would like to dedicate the first chapter of this dissertation to a review of the life and contributions of James Naismith--a great Canadian.

Other claims to the origination of basketball must be considered before credit can be accorded to James Naismith. Although none of these claims have been substantiated, they are food for thought as many will remember the "Cooperstown Myth" of baseball.

In 1952, Mr. Frank J. Basloe produced an article from the Utica Daily Press of February 19, 1898, which stated that the Y.M.C.A. of Herkimer, New York, had a basketball team in 1891 that was captained by Lambert Will.[2] The article states that Will had supposedly invented the game of basketball the previous year (1890) by using a head of cabbage and projecting it into a peach basket placed on top of a stepladder. After thorough investigation, it was found that the dates of the 1898 articles of the Utica Daily Press were incorrect and in all probability Lambert Will introduced the game of basketball to Herkimer in 1892

[1]Collier, Collier's Encyclopedia (New York: Crowell Collier Publishing Company, 1965), p. 685.

[2]A.M. Weyand, The Calvalcade of Basketball (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1960), pp. 1-2.

after Naismith's rules had been published.[3]

During the first few years after the turn of the century, there were many stories circulating that Doctor Luther Gulick, a colleague of Naismith, was the initiating force behind the creation of the game called basketball. Gulick became so disgusted with these accusations that in the 1904-05 publication of Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide, he published a denial of having had any part in the origin of the game and he gave complete credit to Naismith.[4]

It was believed for many years that some of the co-eds from the University of California had participated in off campus basketball since the fall of 1891. But in 1957 Miss May Dornin, supervisor of the University of California Archives, stated that the initial date of participation was in the fall of 1892.[5] Basketball, as Naismith knew it, had been invented by this time and its popularity had spread to the West Coast.

A further claim to the invention of basketball was made by Doctor George L. Gabler but this assertion was not published until after his death in 1950. Gabler's theory stated that basketball had been played several years before Naismith originated his game by members of the businessmen's lunch-hour class at the Holyoke Y.M.C.A. The Holyoke rules sanctioned the use of one basket and required that each team be composed of sixteen members.[6] It is Weyand's belief that the

[3] Ibid., p. 2.

[4] Luther H. Gulick, "Invention of Basketball," Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1904), p. 5.

[5] Weyand, op. cit., p. 3.

[6] Ibid., pp. 3-4.

date quoted by Gabler was erroneous and that the Holyoke game was only an adaptation of Naismith's rules so that middle aged businessmen could participate without being overworked.

Many archeologists and historians have attributed the basic idea of basketball to a game played by the Maya and Aztec Indians of Central America.

> From ruins of the courts and the writings of Spaniards who saw the Aztecs play, it appears that the game was contested on an I-shaped court--a long main court connecting two smaller courts....The size of the teams varied....
>
> In each side wall of the main court, about eight feet, four inches above the ground, was set a stone ring with its plane face perpendicular both to the wall and to the ground. The hole in the ring was just large enough for the passage of a solid rubber ball....
>
> Most authorities agree that a player was authorized to use only the buttocks, thighs, and hips in propelling the ball....The prime object of the game was to score a goal by putting the ball through the ring guarded by the opponents....[7]

Although Doctor Naismith may have heard of this ancient Maya game, he claimed that it had no influence on the origin or the development of the rules of basketball.[8]

After reviewing the literature regarding the origin of basketball, the author can only conclude that James Naismith was the true "Father of Basketball." For this reason alone it is evident that James Naismith contributed a great deal to his country.

[7] Ibid., pp. 4-5.

[8] Dr. James Naismith, "Basket Ball," American Physical Education Review, XIX (May, 1914), pp. 339-342.

James Naismith's Childhood

James Naismith was born on the sixteenth of November, 1861,[9] the second of three children to John Naismith and his wife, Margaret Young Naismith. Both parents were second generation Canadians of Scottish ancestry. The family homestead was located on the ninth line of Ramsay Township, County of Lanark, Upper Canada.[10] James and his older sister, Anne, and younger brother, Robert, received strict Presbyterian upbringing from their mother during their early childhood. However, tragedy struck the Naismith family in 1870 when John Naismith died of typhoid fever on October nineteenth and his wife three weeks later on November sixth.[11]

The Naismith children went to live on the Young farm with their grandmother, Annie Mason Young, and their bachelor uncle, Peter Young.[12] At this time Anne was eleven, James was eight, and Robert was three. Throughout this period, chores were delegated to all the children by their stern Scottish uncle and they were held accountable for their successful completion of each assignment. These responsibilities were very influential in the development and maturation of James Naismith.

Although his daily chores were very demanding, James Naismith found time for boyhood activities similar to those of other children.

[9] W.Hicks, "Canadian-born originator of basketball died in Kansas," Saturday Night, LV (December, 1939), p. 4.

[10] John Dewar, "The Life and Professional Contributions of James Naismith" (unpublished Doctor of Education thesis, Florida State University, Tallahassee, 1965), p. 1.

[11] Ibid., p. 5.

[12] J.L. Brown, "Basket Madness," National Home Monthly, XLI (February, 1940), p. 18.

A favourite activity of James and his boyhood companions was "Duck on the Rock."[13] This game provided in later years some of the basic foundations for his basketball rules. During these years, James' winter months were devoted to education--attending the school at Almonte.[14]

Naismith was a dedicated Christian during later life. This was a result of his strict Presbyterian upbringing by his mother, Uncle Peter, and finally a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, the Reverend William McKenzie. Mr. McKenzie's son, Tait and James Naismith were boyhood companions and this relationship lasted a lifetime.[15] On Sunday, the Naismith children would return to the Young home after church and spend a day with the Bible and the Lord, for Sunday was neither a day of work nor play for this devout Presbyterian household.[16]

James became one of the strongest and most skilled youngsters of the community. Tait McKenzie described his boyhood companion thus:

> Jim was the hero of many boyish exploits, spearing fish on the flooded flats in the Spring by the light of the Jack filled with pine knots; hunting the dogs that killed the sheep, riding, rowing, working, and fishing in summer made the round of the life on the farm, with the winters in school at Almonte.[17]

Naismith could thus be regarded as a enthusiastic sportsman and outdoorsman.

[13] Jack Mosher, "It Started with Duck on the Rock," Liberty, CXXII (February, 1942), pp. 24-25.

[14] R. Tait McKenzie, "Dr. James Naismith, the Originator of Basketball," The McGill News, XIV, June, 1932, p. 14.

[15] Ibid., pp. 14-15.

[16] Dewar, op. cit., p. 14.

[17] McKenzie, loc. cit.



Figure 1.--The house in which James Naismith was born. His sister Annie is standing beside it.

Source: Dewar, op. cit., p. 19.



Figure 2.--The Young home in which James Naismith lived after his parents' death.

Source: Ibid., p. 10.

During these years, James withdrew from the Almonte High School midway through his second year.[18] He was undecided about his future and he wished to consider the different occupations that might be available to him. He remained out of school for three and one-half years, working the crops during the spring, summer, and fall months and lumbering in the forests during the winter. Then, James returned to high school and completed his secondary education in two years.

By this time, Naismith had made his choice of an occupation--the ministry:

> For several years, I had been wondering what I wanted to accomplish; finally, I decided that the only real satisfaction that I would ever derive from life was to help my fellow beings. At that time the ministry was the way that one attempted to help his fellows.[19]

The McGill Days

In the autumn of 1883, James enrolled at McGill University in Montreal.[20] The next four years of his life were devoted to studying for his baccalaureate degree. Naismith thrived on work and his Christian dedication and ideals were evidenced by the results he attained in his graduating year. He graduated on the list of the Bachelor of Arts in Honours--Second Class.[21] While studying for his degree, James resided at the Presbyterian College which was the largest residence on the McGill Campus in 1883. Upon completion of his

[18] Dewar, op. cit., p. 15.

[19] James Naismith, Basketball, Its Origin and Development (New York: Association Press, 1941), pp. 20-21.

[20] McKenzie, loc. cit.

[21] Dewar, op. cit., p. 18.



Figure 3.--The school at Almonte, where James and Anne Naismith first attended.

Source: Dewar, op. cit., p. 10.

baccalaureate, he remained at the Presbyterian College and entered its seminary to study theology. He climaxed his academic achievements during his graduating year of 1890 when he was awarded the silver medal in honours theology.[22]

But James did not devote his complete life to academic pursuits during his years at McGill; he broke the monotony of studying by participating in such activities as athletics, debating, and student government. Among Naismith's athletic pursuits while in Montreal were football, wrestling, lacrosse, and gymnastics. James' initial appearance on the football field was in the Toronto--McGill game of 1884. The description of the game in the McGill University Gazette included:

> A new scrimmage man, Naismith, very ably replaced Matthewson, whose nose had been put off the straight at a previous practice.[23]

He continued to wear the red and white as McGill centre until his final year in 1890 without missing a game.

Football was not the only sport in which James Naismith was gifted; he played with the Montreal Shamrocks in 1890 when they met the Ottawa Rough-riders for the professional lacrosse championship of the world.[24] In 1885, James was awarded the Wickstead Silver Medal for excellence in gymnastics and two years later he was presented with the Gold Medal which was emblematic of the most outstanding gymnast attending the University of McGill.[25]

During his last few years at McGill, Naismith, in addition to

[22] Ibid., p. 26.

[23] McGill University Gazette, VIII, November, 1884.

[24] Dewar, op. cit., p. 24.

[25] McKenzie, loc. cit.



Figure 4.--James Naismith's room in Presbyterian College, Montreal, where Naismith lived during his years at McGill University (Note the pictures of the football, gymnastic, and literary clubs).

Source: Dewar, op. cit., p. 19.

all his other commitments, was employed as director of physical education by the University.[26] His instruction must have been more than adequate for the following is a portion of an article which appeared in the McGill University Gazette of 1890:

> Mr. Naismith's popularity with the students is shown by the fact that is [sic] often 75, and occasionally 100, on the floor during the hours of his instruction.[27]

During this period, Naismith decided he would enter Y.M.C.A. work and be a disciple of the Christian faith through instruction in athletics rather than instruction from the pulpit.[28]

Thus the devout Christian from Almonte graduated from McGill in the spring of 1890 with a dedicated ideal which would guide him for the remainder of his life. Naismith's desire for his own improvement led him to enrol at the Young Men's Christian Association Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts, the next fall.

Naismith at Springfield

James spent the summer of 1890 visiting Y.M.C.A.'s in the Eastern United States. During this trip, he visited the Young Men's Christian Association Training School in Springfield, Massachusetts. This school was under the directorship of Dr. Luther Gulick and Naismith was deeply impressed by Gulick's personal qualities and teaching ability:

> I was delighted with Dr. Gulick's methods of teaching; he seemed to take the students into his confidence and discuss the subject with them. Later I was to find that he was one of the few men

[26] Ibid.

[27] McGill University Gazette, XIV, December, 1890.

[28] Mosher, op. cit., p. 25.

> whose teachings have remained with me and have been a help not only in my profession but in my life as well.[29]

James Naismith returned that fall to enrol at Springfield.

Enrolling that same fall was Amos Alonzo Stagg, the famous football and baseball player from Yale; he and James were to become life-long friends. Stagg captained and coached Springfield's first football team in the fall of 1890 and Naismith centered this team which was to become affectionately known by the press as "Stagg's Stubby Christians."[30] James continued to play in the years 1891 and 1892 and he coached the team in 1892 when Stagg moved to Chicago. Christianity and sportsmanship were stressed at Springfield as was exemplified in an article from the Training School Triangle of December 15, 1891 when discussing the 1890 team:

> It is therefore a thankworthy fact that the school eleven had made an unblemished record in this respect also, and has won from all the teams against which they have played, hearty and unanimous tributes to the fair-minded, good-tempered, and manly conduct of its members.[31]

The ideal of Christianity and sportsmanship was one which Naismith cherished and typified him for the remainder of his life.

The Birth of Basketball

Upon graduating in the spring of 1891, Stagg and Naismith were appointed to the staff of the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School; Stagg in the capacity of special instructor and Naismith as a regular instructor in the physical education depart-

[29] Naismith, op. cit., p. 25.

[30] Dewar, op. cit., p. 33.

[31] The Training School Triangle, December 15, 1891.

ment.[32] Shortly after his appointment, Dr. Gulick assigned Naismith the problem of developing a new indoor activity.[33] This problem was accentuated in the late fall of 1891 when an apathetic group of Y.M.C.A. secretarial trainees, as contrasted with physical director trainees, became discontented with their one hour a day of compulsory gymnasium activities.[34]

During mid-December of 1891, Naismith solved this problem by originating a new indoor game--Basketball. The objective of the game was to propel an inflated ball through a horizontal goal by means of a high arched throw. The game was an instant success with the secretarial class.[35] Naismith selected Eugene S. Libby of Redlands, California, and T. Duncan Patton of Montreal, Canada, from the eighteen members of the class to act as captains.[36] The two captains chose teams of nine members each. The game ended one-nothing with the winning score being made by William R. Chase when he scored on a shot from near the middle of the court.[37]

The initial game of basketball was played in the Y.M.C.A. building located on the northeast corner of State Street and Sherman Street in Springfield.[38] The gymnasium, with a playing surface of thirty-five feet by fifty feet, was in the basement of the building

[32] Dewar, op. cit., p. 37.

[33] Mosher, loc. cit.

[34] Ibid.

[35] Ibid.

[36] Meyand, op. cit., p. 6.

[37] Ibid.

[38] Ibid.

with a running track and gallery on the first floor.

Naismith's thirteen original rules, together with some advice, was published by the Training School's paper, The Triangle, on January 15, 1892:

> "The goals are a couple of baskets or boxes about fifteen inches diameter across the opening, and about fifteen inches deep. These are suspended, one at each end of the grounds, about ten feet from the floor. The object of the game is to put the ball into your opponent's goal. This may be done by throwing the ball from any part of the grounds, with one or both hands, under the following conditions and rules:
>
> "The ball to be an ordinary Association football.
>
> "1. The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.
>
> "2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never with the fist).
>
> "3. A player can not run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball while running at a good speed if he tries to stop.
>
> "4. The ball must be held in or between the hands. The arms or body must not be used for holding it.
>
> "5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping, or striking in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule by any player shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or, if there was evident intent to injure the person, for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.
>
> "6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of Rules 3, 4, and such as described in Rule 5.
>
> "7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls, it shall count a goal for the opponents (consecutive means without the opponents in the meantime making a foul).
>
> "8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted from the ground into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edges and the opponents move the basket, it shall

count as a goal.

"9. When the ball goes out of bounds it shall be thrown into the field of play by the person first touching it. In case of a dispute, the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower in is allowed five seconds, if he holds it longer, it shall go to an opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game, the umpire shall call a foul on that side.

"10. The umpire shall be judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify men according to Rule 5.

"11. The referee shall be judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep time. He shall decide when a goal has been made, and keep account of the goals with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.

"12. The time shall be fifteen minute halves, with five minute rest between.

"13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winner. In case of a draw, the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.

"The number composing a team depends on the size of the floor space, but it may range from three on a side to forty. The fewer players down to three, the more scientific it may be made, but the more players, the more fun. The men may be arranged according to the idea of the captain, but it has been found that a GOAL KEEPER, two GUARDS, three CENTER MEN, two WINGS, and a HOME man stationed in the above order from the goal is the best.

"It shall be the duty of the goal keeper and the two guards to prevent the opponents from scoring. The duty of the wing men and the home man is to put the ball into the opponent's goal and the center men shall feed the ball forward to the man who has the best opportunity, thus nine men make the best number for a team."[39]

Basketball spread rapidly after its invention for many of the trainees returned to their homes for Christmas break and took the game

[39]The Training School Triangle, January 15, 1892.

with them.[40] Thus, within a year after its invention, basketball was played from coast to coast. The first two basketball guides were published in 1892 and 1893 by the Triangle Publishing Company of the Y.M.C.A. Training School and Naismith was entirely in charge of editing these issues.[41] But in 1894 Dr. Gulick and Naismith worked together on a revision of the basketball guide. When Mr. Naismith left Springfield in 1895, Dr. Gulick assumed complete responsibility for editing that year's edition of the guide.[42] After leaving, Naismith remained very close to the game in the years to come by offering advice regarding rule changes and reviewing the literature on the growth of basketball throughout the world.

James Naismith's bachelor days ended on June 20, 1894, when he married Miss Maude E. Sherman. They were married at seven o'clock in the Hope Congregational Church, Springfield, Massachusetts.[43] Maude was a fine woman, a loving mother, and a great inspiration to her husband in their following years.

The happy years at Springfield came to an end. In the spring of 1895, James Naismith resigned from his position at the International Young Men's Christian Association Training School to accept an appointment as head of the physical education department at the Y.M.C.A. in

[40] Mosher, op. cit., p. 42.

[41] James Naismith, Basket Ball (Springfield: The Triangle Publishing Company, 1892) and James Naismith, Basket Ball (Springfield: The Triangle Publishing Company, 1893).

[42] Luther Gulick (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basket Ball Guide (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1895).

[43] Dewar, op. cit., pp. 50-51.

Denver, Colorado.[44] While in Denver, Naismith also attended the Gross Medical School and received his Degree in Medicine in 1898.[45] James was not the only busy member of the Naismith family; Maude was busy caring for their two young children. Margaret Mason, the first Naismith child was born on July 1, 1895, and Hellen Carolyn was born on December 21, 1897.[46]

In the spring of 1898, the University of Kansas offered James Naismith the position of physical director. He accepted this appointment and assumed the position in the fall of 1898.[47]

Naismith Goes to Kansas

The vigorous Naismith plunged immediately into the complexities of his new job which included complete control of the athletic program except for football. Basketball fever swept across the University of Kansas campus after it had been introduced by the "Father of Basketball." Naismith was appointed University basketball coach in 1898 and retained that position until he was succeeded by Forrest Allen ten years later.[48]

By 1915, Naismith had won the respect of his profession for his contribution to physical education and athletics. The Naismith family, by now, had been blessed with the addition of three more children, John Edwin was born in 1900, Maude Ann followed in 1904, and James Sherman

[44] Hicks, loc. cit.

[45] Ibid.

[46] Dewar, op. cit., p. 53.

[47] Hicks, loc. cit.

[48] Dewar, op. cit.



Figure 5.--James Naismith and A. Alonzo Stagg.

Source: Dewar, op. cit., p. 43.



Figure 6.--The Secretarial team of the International Y.M.C.A. Training School. This was the first team to play the game, and hold the championship of the school. Reading left to right. Back row: E.S. Libby, E.P. Ruggles, W.R. Chase. Second row: J.G. Thompson, Frank Mahan, James Naismith (Instructor), T.D. Patton. Front row: F.G. McDonald, W.H. Davis, L.W. Archibald.

Source: Ibid.

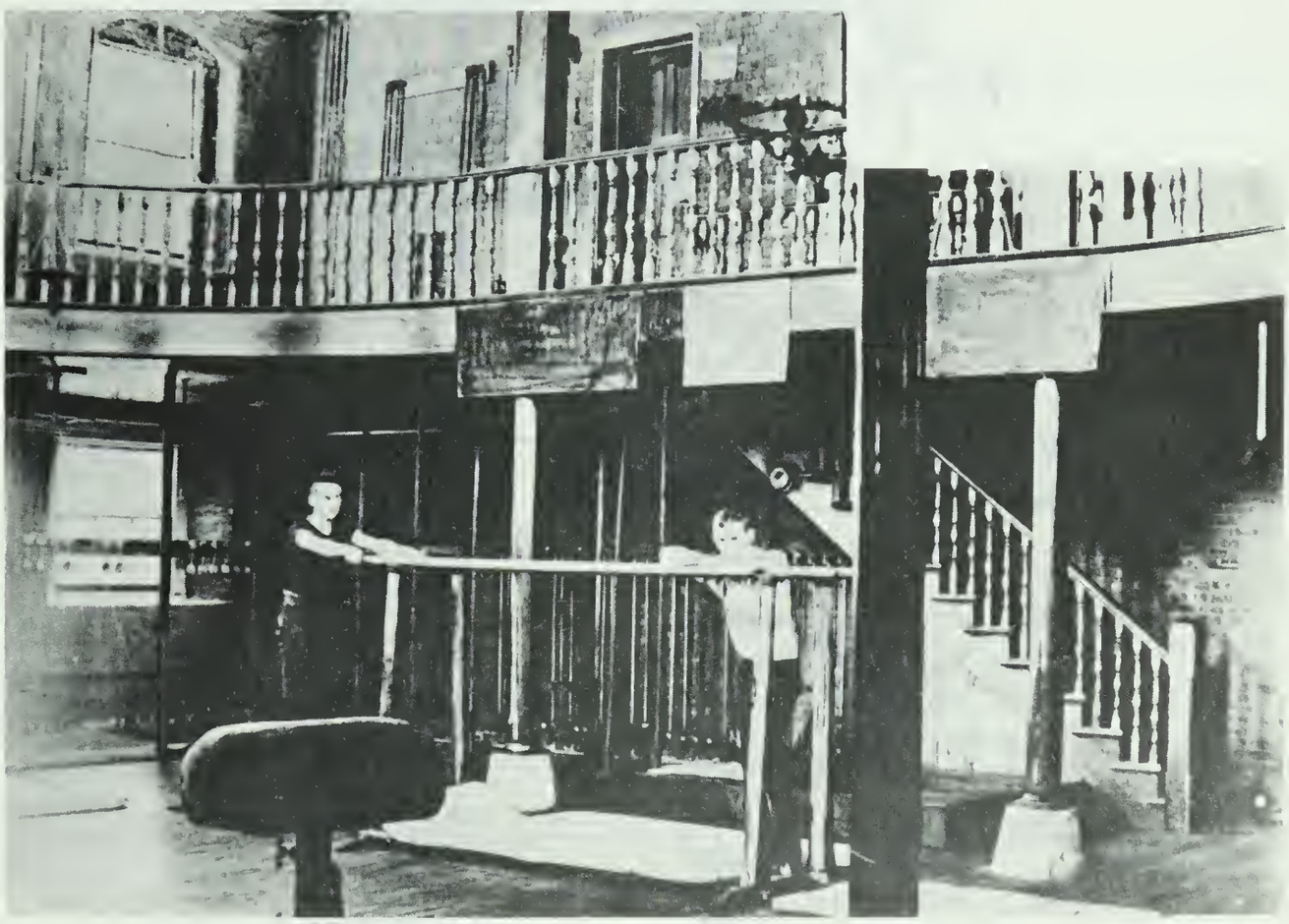


Figure 7.--The gymnasium in the Armory Hill Y.M.C.A., where basketball was first played.

Source: Ibid.

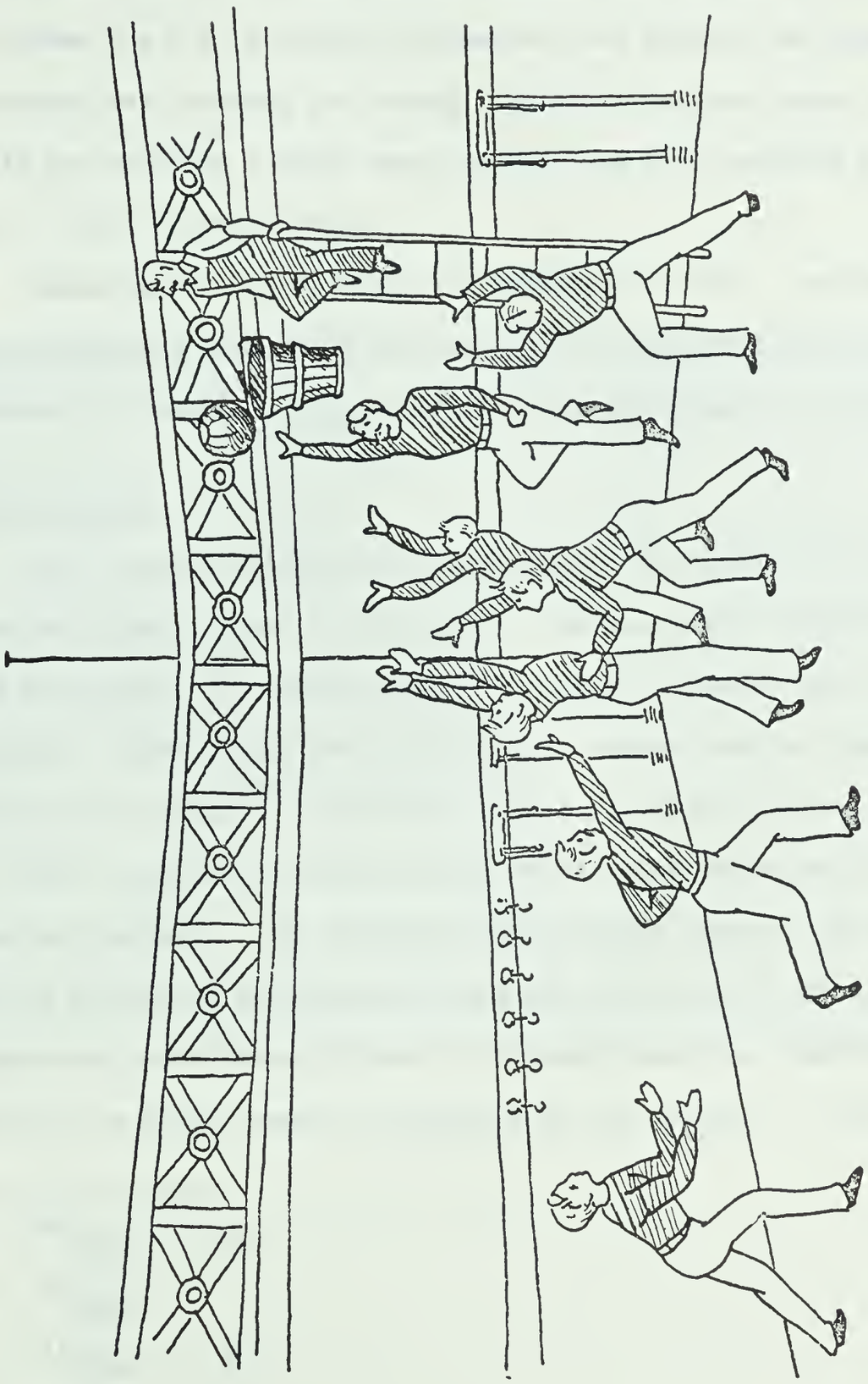


Figure 8.--An 1892 drawing of a game of basketball at the Armory Hill Y.M.C.A.

Source: Dewar, op. cit., p. 137.

arrived in late 1913.[49] In 1916, Dr. Naismith joined the First Kansas Infantry in the capacity of chaplain and recreation director.[50] In July of that year, the First Kansas Infantry was assigned to the Texas border when the U.S. government suspected that Mexican and German cooperation was becoming too strong. Naismith returned home in October of 1916 but only for a brief stay for when the U.S. declared war on April 6, 1917, he volunteered.

Naismith arrived in France in September of 1917. He headed the Bureau of Hygiene whose main objective was to stress clean living and avoidance of disease.[51] Dr. Naismith returned to Kansas in 1920.

The Later Years

Dr. Naismith relinquished his position as Director of Physical Education to Dr. Forrest Allen in 1923. He remained on the University staff as Director of Student Medical Services and taught some courses in Hygiene, Kinesiology, and some activity courses such as gymnastics, swimming and fencing.[52] During the 1920's and 1930's, Naismith made many public appearances and speeches; these talks portrayed his Christian character. Dr. Naismith received many honours and awards from his colleagues and friends during the later period of his life. The American Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation presented the Honour Award in Education to him on April 1, 1931.[53] In

[49] Ibid., p. 65.

[50] Ibid.

[51] Ibid., p. 67.

[52] Ibid., p. 73.

[53] Ibid., p. 78.



Figure 9.--The Naismith family in 1905.

Source: Dewar, op. cit., p. 74.

the winter of that year, he was presented with the Springfield Emblem on behalf of the Springfield Alumni by Dr. James H. McCurdy who stated:

> Dr. Naismith represents to Springfield men an ideal in education, in leadership and in inventive ability. As a graduate of McGill University and the Theological Seminary at McGill he came to Springfield as a mature student. He was early placed on the faculty. As center on the football team organized by A.A. Stagg, who entered from Yale at the same time, he represented the ideal of the boys of Springfield. As a teacher in the college he represented in leadership the aspirations of the students of that generation. They aspired to be like him. As a teacher of psychology at the college he discussed the problem of an indoor game. This discussion resulted in the formulation of a set of rules which have to this date been the essential feature of the present game of basketball.
>
> Dr. Naismith has represented for more than forty years the ideals of Springfield men in physical education and in sport.
>
> During the World War he took a large leadership in France in promoting good health among the soldiers in the American Army as the head of the division of social hygiene in France for the Young Men's Christian Association.
>
> The Alumni Association is happy to present this emblem to Dr. Naismith. They feel that they are honoured in having a man of the ideals and ability of Dr. Naismith accept this Springfield "S." His long service at the University of Kansas is simply an additional tribute to his ability and his service.
>
> We congratulate you, Dr. Naismith, on the splendid service that you have rendered and are still rendering to the cause of physical education and to its ideals in character building.[54]

Basketball had been included in the 1936 Olympic agenda and Dr. Naismith and his wife were to attend. However, Mrs. Naismith because of illness did not accompany her seventy-six year old husband on what could be considered the pinnacle of his basketball life.

[54]Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1932-33 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1932), p. 9.

Naismith was guest of honour at a reception in the Hall of German Sports on August 7, 1936.[55] Eighteen national teams and officials of world basketball applauded the originator of the game. He spoke only briefly and was quoted in the Toronto Globe of August 8, 1936:

> When I walked out on a Springfield, Mass., playground with a ball in my hand and the game in my head, I never thought I'd live to see the day when it would be played in the Olympics.[56]

Naismith watched the competitions with much interest and understanding. The United States team was declared the winner and the Canadian team finished in second place.

Mrs. Naismith died on May 4, 1937, shortly after Dr. Naismith's return from the Olympic games.[57] This was a sad moment for the Naismith family. To combat the sorrow that entered his heart, Naismith decided to accept many of the requests for speaking engagements which he had been receiving. Dr. Duke D'Ambre, a friend and photographer, accompanied Naismith on many of these trips.

Dr. Naismith married Mrs. Florence Kincaid on June 10, 1939.[58] But their happiness was short-lived for Naismith died at his home on University Drive in Lawrence, Kansas, on the morning of November 28, 1939.[59]

Dr. Forrest C. Allen, who was closely associated with Dr. Naismith from 1903 until 1939, ably described the "Father of Basketball" upon his

[55] Toronto Globe, August 8, 1936.

[56] Ibid.

[57] Dewar, op. cit., p. 83.

[58] Ibid., p. 86.

[59] Montreal Herald, November 28, 1939.

death:

> The young of the world lost a great benefactor in Dr. James Naismith. Eighteen million young men all over the world are playing his game of basketball--a game he originated for eighteen young men in Springfield College.....
>
> This game, the only international game that is the product of one man's brain, stamps Dr. Naismith as a great educator, a kindly humanitarian, and a practical Christian.....
>
> When it is recalled that Dr. Naismith was a Canadian by birth, and yet became one of the greatest sports' benefactors this country ever had, the homage the world is paying him today, takes on a larger aspect. He gave to our country, its most popular pastime. Surely it is a case of a foster son having honored his mother country.[60]

Dr. James Naismith's life was directed by the Christian ideal. He devoted his life to the service of others by assisting young in both their moral and physical growth. Naismith was more than an inventor or teacher, he was a missionary of the Christian way. Naismith, besides being a credit to the game of basketball, was an inspiration to North Americans and more particularly to all Canadians.

[60]Forrest C. Allen, "A Foster Son Honored His Mother Country," The Golden Jubilee of Basketball--Souvenir Magazine, 1891-1941 (New York: Davis, Delaney, and Harris Incorporated, 1941), p. 8.



Figure 10.--Dr. Forrest Allen and Dr. James Naismith, 1928.

Source: Dewar, op. cit., p. 74.



Figure 11.--Dr. and Mrs. James Naismith, 1936.

Source: Ibid.



Figure 12.--Dr. Naismith and Mr. D. D'Ambre prior to a speaking engagement in upstate Michigan in March, 1938.

Source: Ibid., p. 85.



Figure 13.--Dr. James Naismith and friends. This photograph embodies the spirit of basketball as conceived by its founder.

Source: Ibid., p. 89.

CHAPTER II

BASKETBALL COMES TO CANADA

Basketball was conveyed to the home land of its inventor, James Naismith, by two of the members of Naismith's original basketball class at Springfield, T.D. Patton and L.W. Archibald.[1] Lyman Archibald was assigned to the Y.M.C.A. in St. Stephen, New Brunswick, in the fall of 1892 and one of the first activities he taught in his physical classes was basketball. T.D. Patton accepted the position of Director of Physical Education at the Montreal Y.M.C.A. in September of 1892 and introduced the game of basketball during that year.[2] Basketball was exported from the United States, a country of expanding industrialism and eternal optimism, to Canada, a country which was just emerging from a long depression and was struggling to attain a national identity. Lower has described the position of Canada from 1867 to the latter part of the nineteenth century:

> The stagnation of the time could most conveniently be blamed on the government. Few people seem to have been aware of the explanation; namely, that the country stood between two distinct economies, one which was passing, based on a large measure of subsistance agriculture or fishing, and on a technique in which, wood was the principal material, the other hardly ushered in, based on new and highly productive staple areas, on metallurgy and electricity.[3]

During the 1890's, Canada was freed from this depression and the long period of economic stagnation by one staple commodity--wheat.

[1] Letter from J.H. Crocker to Dr. James Naismith, December 11, 1930.

[2] Harold Cross, One Hundred Years of Service With Youth (Montreal: Southam Press, 1951), p. 175.

[3] A.R.M. Lower, Colony to Nation (Toronto: Longmans, Green, and Company, 1946), p. 407.

Canada had been governed since Confederation by a National Policy including all-Canadian railways, western settlement, and protective tariffs but it was not until the latter years of the 1890's that any favourable results from this National Policy became evident. With the sale of wheat to world markets, Canada grew with a rapidity surpassing all expectations. These sales were made possible as a result of the great decrease in transportation costs, the increase in the prices of cereals on the world market, and the relative reduction of the factors determining the cost of production.

The wheat boom brought a flood of settlers into the west which resulted in the creation of two new provinces in 1905, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The settlement of the prairies can be considered largely accomplished by 1913, with the population reaching one million. Between 1896 and 1913, the population of the prairies had increased from seven to twenty per cent of the total population of the Dominion; and, the production of wheat had risen from approximately 20 million bushels to 209 million bushels.[4]

The building of towns and cities on the prairies, the farming equipment needed in the west, and their day-to-day consumption demands required a large quantity of manufactured goods. The protective tariff enabled Canadian manufacturers to capture a greater share of this new market, thus giving a tremendous impetus to the industrialization of Ontario and Quebec. The Maritimes were the only area of Canada which did not share equally in the prosperity of the period. Shipbuilding, the carrying trade, the self-sufficient agriculture, the small local

[4]Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, Canada: 1867-1939 (Ottawa: Royal Commission of Dominion-Provincial Relations, 1940), p. 68.

manufacturers, and the flourishing fisheries which were the cornerstones of their economy, declined with the technological advances and the unfavourable circumstances in foreign markets.[5] The Maritimes have never since been able to regain an advantageous economic position.

In this atmosphere of successful expansion, Canadians began to believe in themselves and their work in creating the west gave them that sense of common achievement. They were proud of what they had accomplished and this gave them confidence in the future. Sir Wilfrid Laurier reasserted this widespread conviction when he proclaimed that the twentieth century belonged to Canada.[6]

This period of great settlement of the west, the initiation and/or the enlargement of a multiplicity of industries, the wheat boom, and generally a great expansion of the economy with its resultant unifying forces upon the country have ably been described in the Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations:

> The common efforts of all regions in building up the country between 1896 and 1913 cemented the political union of 1867 and Canadians became conscious of themselves as a nation. The growing sense of community was accompanied by increasing economic interdependence. The national policies of all-Canadian transportation and protective tariffs were effective in making the wheat boom the basis of a general economic expansion in which the manufacturing industry of Eastern Canada became heavily dependent on the agricultural export region of the Prairies. With the exception of the Maritimes, which were affected by but did not share generally in the expansion, the wheat boom brought prosperity to the whole country....[7]

[5] Ibid., p. 77.

[6] W.L. Morton, The Kingdom of Canada (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart Limited, 1963), p. 393.

[7] Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, op. cit., p. 87.

In this environment of population growth and rising economic prosperity, basketball grew from its first meager Canadian exposure in Montreal and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, to become one of Canada's most popular indoor games. The game developed with the country--as the west was settled the game of basketball was introduced into western Canada and as the society prospered many associations, institutions, clubs, and agencies adopted the game as part of their programs.

Evidence of this growth was related in many of the newspapers throughout the Dominion during the early part of the twentieth century. In 1908, the Montreal Daily Star stated:

> That the great indoor game of basketball has come to Montreal to stay is now an undoubted fact; scores of young men and boys are today enjoying the many benefits to be derived from participating in basketball, and there is hardly a section of the city where the sport is not indulged in....
>
> What has made the game so popular is the team-work, speed, endurance, and general self-control exhibited in a perfect exhibition, which cannot fail to bring forth the admiration of all fair-minded sportsmen.[8]

At the turn of the century the Toronto Globe described the growth of basketball in that area:

> Hundreds of young men are now playing basketball who probably have but a vague idea regarding its origin or realize that for so young a sport it has had a most unusual career. Started first as a game for members of the gymnasium classes of Young Men's Christian Association, it has now attracted the attention of all classes of athletes as is seen from the scores of associations that now exist....[9]

The game did not migrate to the west until the turn of the century but upon its arrival it was enthusiastically accepted as is apparent from an

[8] Montreal Daily Star, December 12, 1908.

[9] Toronto Globe, December 27, 1902.

article which appeared in the Manitoba Free Press of November 5, 1904:

> The Y.M.C.A. basketballers are again on the qui vive, and have made all preparations for a strenuous season's games. Never before has so much interest been taken in the popular indoor sport in Winnipeg, either by older players or by those who are just learning the game. One and all seem bound to make the season the biggest success it has ever been.[10]

The game was a great success in Alberta. The Edmonton Bulletin described the community's reaction to the first league inaugurated in northern Alberta:

> During the past few weeks a large number of young men of Edmonton have become enthusiastic over the game of basketball. The formation of the Y.M.C.A. league has fostered this interest and several of the boys have shown themselves to be unusually good at the game.[11]

Basketball was thus adopted throughout the country as one of Canada's most enjoyable and popular winter activities. But how did this transformation from a game in the mind of James Naismith in the winter of 1891 at Springfield, Massachusetts, evolve to become such a success in Canada? In this study an attempt will be made to trace the evolution of basketball in Canada during this period by considering some of the major associations, institutions, clubs, and agencies which contributed to its phenomenal growth.

The Young Men's Christian Association

The Young Men's Christian Association was originally founded by George Williams and some other young working men in London, England, in 1844.[12] Their purpose in founding this organization was to oppose the

[10] Manitoba Free Press, November 5, 1904.

[11] Edmonton Bulletin, November 4, 1908.

[12] M.G. Ross, The Y.M.C.A. in Canada (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1951), p. 4.

social ideas and practices of the time. England was in the throes of perhaps the most inhuman phase of the industrial revolution. Young men were being lured to large industrial centers by the thousands; their daily living arrangements, sometimes, provided by the employers, were often crowded, uninviting dormatories.

Williams and his colleagues attempted to build and maintain within their own lives and the lives of many of their fellow-employees the "current ideas of the religious and devout life."[13] The Association grew rapidly to become a lay, self-governing, voluntary organization, which sought to provide interesting and wholesome leisure-time activities to a small portion of the young men who crowded England's industrial centers and thus led them to the Christian way of life. By 1851, the Y.M.C.A. had been well established in London and a number of other English cities.[14]

The first Young Men's Christian Association on the North American continent was organized in Montreal on November 25, 1851.[15] In Canada, the social situation was radically different from that in England. The country was predominantly rural and in the few large population centers industrial development was almost non-existent. Therefore, the conditions which gave impetus to the initiation of the Y.M.C.A. in London were hardly apparent in Canada.

Many of the founders of the Association in Canada only sought the fellowship of their companions while others desired programs of self-improvement. Ross relates what he felt were the reasons which caused

[13] Ibid.

[14] Ibid., p. 5.

[15] Cross, op. cit., p. 15.

the Y.M.C.A. to organize and succeed in Canada:

> The fundamental drives which led to the initiation of the Y.M.C.A. were, therefore, the need for association with a similar age group whose members shared a common purpose, provided support and encouragement for each other in the pursuit of this purpose, were interested in "practical Christian service" and were concerned with social and educational activities which might enrich their lives and, at the same time, brighten the life of the community. In various degrees, these factors were all present in the first Associations organized in Canada.[16]

Unable to fulfill these objectives, some of the associations faltered and even passed from existence during the two decades following 1851. However, the majority of the Y.M.C.A.'s were able to survive these difficult initial years in Canada.

A gradual shift in program emphasis appeared during the Y.M.C.A.'s first fifty years of development in Canada. First came a period of emphasis on evangelism which appealed to the emotion of its followers. Next came the "core" program, consisting of Bible study classes, young men's meetings, and workers' training classes. This program differed from the evangelistic approach in that its appeal was to intelligence rather than to emotion. Thus, while evangelism did not pass immediately from use by the Association, increasing emphasis was placed on "a rational approach," based on the belief that if the young man understood the Christian doctrine, his beliefs would be more significant and meaningful to him. The third emerging program which was introduced by Luther Gulick of the Springfield College Y.M.C.A. Training School encompassed four areas--"religious, social, physical and educational" activities as part of a broad program to build the "well-rounded" individual.

[16]Ross, op. cit., p. 9.

> Gulick saw man as a unity, but he believed that different parts of this unity required different types of development. The essence of his gospel was "that every Association worker shall set before himself the ideal perfect man, and work toward it, body, mind and spirit." What he had in mind was a combination of the qualities of Hercules, Socrates, and Jesus, with attention being given to special exercises by which the qualities of each might be developed.[17]

In Canada, there was greater reluctance to recognize the possibilities of the four-fold philosophy and more particularly the physical program than there was in the United States. However, the completion in 1888 of the new Y.M.C.A. building in Toronto, on the corners of Yonge and McGill streets, provided the first extensive facilities for physical education in Canada.[18] The marked popularity and success of their physical program, was perhaps, the most important factor in establishing physical work as a permanent feature in the Canadian Association. In any case, between 1885 and 1890, the preliminary steps leading to the implementation of the four-fold program were adopted by the larger city Associations. The Y.M.C.A. was thus equipped with a broad concept of a program attractive to young men and related to the needs they were developing in an ever expanding urban industrialized society.

Basketball in the Y.M.C.A.'s of Eastern Canada

Basketball emerged as one of the basic activities of the physical program in the Y.M.C.A.'s in eastern Canada during the 1890's. As stated previously Patton and Archibald introduced the game to Montreal and St. Stephen, New Brunswick, respectively, in the fall of 1892 but

[17] Ibid., p. 169.

[18] Ross, op. cit., p. 77.

before the end of the year the game was also being played in Toronto, Milltown, New Brunswick, and Calais, Maine.[19] Archibald left the Y.M.C.A. at St. Stephen in 1893, and through the Y.M.C.A. introduced this new sport to Hamilton, Ontario, and soon Hamilton became the first "real hotbed" of basketball in Canada.[20] In 1894, John Crocker introduced the game to Nova Scotia at the "Y" in Amherst.[21] From this inauspicious and very localized beginning, basketball became so popular that by the turn of the century the game was played in the Y.M.C.A.'s at such Ontario centers as Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Belleville, Peterborough, London, Windsor and Kingston.[22] Although basketball was not enthusiastically accepted outside of the Montreal area, it flourished to such an extent in that city that by 1900, the Montreal Y.M.C.A. hosted a junior, intermediate, and senior league as well as a Business Men's league.[23] Many other independent Athletic Clubs throughout Montreal were also organizing teams during this period. From all available evidence, it appears that the expansion of basketball was not as rapid throughout the Maritime provinces. However, such Maritime centers as St. John, Moncton, and Milltown, New Brunswick, and St. Stephen and Amherst, Nova Scotia, were playing under the auspices of their local Y.M.C.A.'s by the turn of the century. When considering the areas of early acceptance of

[19] F.E. Leonard and G.B. Affleck, A Guide to the History of Physical Education (Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1947), p. 403.

[20] Bee Jay, "Basketball - Always Big in Hamilton" Centennial Sports Review (Hamilton: 1967), p. 153.

[21] Leonard, op. cit., p. 404.

[22] Toronto Globe, January, 1892 - December, 1900.

[23] Montreal Daily Star, January, 1892 - December, 1900.

the game, it is easy to ascertain that basketball prospered in the larger urban municipalities of the east which could support large Y.M.C.A. building funds for the construction of gymnasia.

With the appearance of basketball, many of the metropolitan Y.M.C.A.'s of eastern Canada initiated house leagues which contested for league championships during the winter months. Montreal was no exception, for it initiated its first house leagues in December, 1894:

> The first game of the Basket Ball tournament which commences in the Y.M.C.A. to-day will be played at 3 o'clock when the "Defenders" will defend their goal against the "Maples." At 3:45 another game will be played between the Granites and the Brits. There are altogether six teams in the tournament with six players in each team. The other two teams are the Stars and Thistles who will play next Saturday. Two games will be played every Saturday afternoon, the first at 3 o'clock and the second at 3:45 until the tournament ends....[24]

There was a growing concern among many of the Young Men's Christian Associations after 1880 that more attention should be given to the younger men and boys of the community. The source of this apprehension originated from their conviction that "it is easier to influence a young man when he grows to be such if you can get hold of him when he is a boy. Prevention is not only better than cure, but often much easier."[25] As a result many associations throughout Canada incorporated Boys' departments into their programs during the last decade of the nineteenth century. This expanded philosophy was apparent in the organization of many of the Y.M.C.A. basketball leagues. Montreal initiated a junior league in 1895, Toronto followed in 1896, Hamilton in

[24] Ibid., December 14, 1894.

[25] Ross, op. cit., p. 90.



Figure 14.--An 1898 drawing of a game of basketball at the Montreal Y.M.C.A.

Source: Montreal Daily Star, February 25, 1898.

1897, and St. John, New Brunswick, in 1905.[26]

It became apparent to many of the Y.M.C.A. physical directors after the incorporation of this type of league structure that the competitive units consisting of junior and senior house leagues were quite restrictive and often discriminatory. To rectify this situation, some directors structured their leagues by weight classifications (95 pounds, 115 pounds, 135 pounds, and open categories) or even playing experience. But the majority of the Y.M.C.A.'s incorporated an intermediate league as the Montreal Y.M.C.A. adopted in 1898:

> Another new feature of the game this year will be the formation of an intermediate league. There has, until now, been only two leagues, the junior and senior. This left a gap which was impossible for any player who had grown too old for the junior to cross, and so it necessitated his dropping the game for a few years. The intermediate league will fill the gap....[27]

Another significant innovation pertaining to Y.M.C.A. league composition during this era was the inauguration of Business Men's leagues in the larger metropolitan areas of eastern Canada. In 1894, Montreal was one of the first cities in Canada to initiate such a league.[28]

Humans, being the competitive creatures that they are, could not, however, be satisfied with local competition and laurels. It was shortly after basketball appeared on the Canadian scene that intercity challenge matches were being played. One of the first such matches was played on November 21, 1893, between the Montreal Y.M.C.A. and a Burlington, Vermont team with the Montreal team emerging victorious, 14

[26] Montreal Daily Star, February 2, 1895, Toronto Globe, October 21, 1896 and March 10, 1897, and St. John Daily Sun, November 18, 1905.

[27] Montreal Daily Star, December 7, 1898.

[28] Ibid., December 15, 1894.

to 10.[29] A team representing the Toronto Central Y.M.C.A. was one of the first to initiate intercity competition in Ontario when on December 19, 1895, they defeated the Hamilton Y.M.C.A., 7 to 1.[30] The Peterborough Y.M.C.A. christened their new gymnasium on January 12, 1898, by losing to Belleville Y.M.C.A., 11 to 4.[31] Such keen and competitive intercity rivalries developed that the Toronto West End Y.M.C.A. challenged the Hamilton Y.M.C.A. to three grudge matches at the junior, intermediate, and senior levels. The games were played at Hamilton on February 25, 1896, with Hamilton winning the junior and intermediate games and the Toronto team winning the senior contest by a score of 5 to 2.[32] The enthusiasm resulting from the intercity challenge matches resulted in the physical directors of the Brantford, Hamilton, and Toronto's West End and Central Y.M.C.A.'s organizing an intercity league which commenced operations on February 12, 1897.[33] Many other intercity leagues developed in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritimes by the turn of the century.

During this same period, a Y.M.C.A. railroad program was initiated in Canada under the skilled directorship of D.A. Budge.[34] The philosophy of the program was to attempt to rectify outrageous living conditions and to foster more Christian-like leisure time

[29]Harold Cross, One Hundred Years of Service With Youth (Montreal: Southam Press, 1951), p. 175.

[30]Toronto Globe, December 20, 1895.

[31]Ibid., January 13, 1898.

[32]Ibid., February 26, 1896.

[33]Ibid., February 13, 1897.

[34]Ross, op. cit., p. 233.

activities among the railway workers at divisional points throughout Canada. The Grand Trunk railway was the first to avail itself of such services when in 1896 it established, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, Y.M.C.A. railway centers in Toronto, Montreal, and Niagara Falls. In 1897 the Grand Trunk converted one of their buildings at the foot of Spadina Avenue in Toronto for Y.M.C.A. work and J.M. Dudley was employed as the first secretary of the Association.[35] It was only a year later that this association organized its first basketball league:

> At a meeting which was held in the Railway Y.M.C.A. last evening a basket ball league was organized composed of the following shops:--Machine, blacksmith, car, and erecting shops. The first of the series of games was played between machine and blacksmith shops after the meeting and resulted in a easy victory for the former by a score of 47 to 30....[36]

The program and services proved very popular with the men, the Railway executives were pleased with the results, and there was growing sentiment that the services should be extended. The Canadian Pacific Railway also authorized the building of Y.M.C.A.'s and by 1900, there were six Railway Associations in Canada, fifteen in 1910, and nineteen in 1920.[37] As the railway Y.M.C.A. programs flourished and expanded, the game of basketball was being introduced to another section of the populace who otherwise may not have had the opportunity to participate in this activity.

The number of Y.M.C.A. leagues and the participants in these leagues continued to increase until 1913, but the structural formation

[35] Ibid., p. 234.

[36] Toronto Globe, December 20, 1898.

[37] Ross, op. cit., pp. 235-236.

remained similar to those that had been established by the turn of the century. The formation of a new Ontario Y.M.C.A. league in 1905[38] and the organization of an Interprovincial Y.M.C.A. league in 1912[39] were examples of the continual expansion of the game under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Many Y.M.C.A. teams of eastern Canada after the turn of the century also started to compete with other athletic clubs and organizations for regional and provincial titles but the Y.M.C.A. remained the prime promoter and principle initiator of the game throughout this period.

Basketball in the Y.M.C.A.'s of Western Canada

The expansion of the Young Men's Christian Association into western Canada resulted after the "wheat boom" occurred in the west. Before the boom, there had been Y.M.C.A.'s established in Winnipeg (1897), Portage la Prairie (1882), Brandon (1886), Regina (1890), Calgary (1890), but these Y.M.C.A.'s were isolated and received very little direction from the national organization. As a result the progressive four-fold program that was developed in the east was not as rapidly incorporated into the programs of the prairie associations.[40] By 1890, Y.M.C.A.'s had also been established in the British Columbia centers of Victoria (1884), Vancouver (1886), New Westminster (1886), and Nanaimo (1890).[41] These British Columbia associations established close contacts with the Y.M.C.A.'s in the neighbouring States and at the same time had little,

[38] Toronto Globe, January 28, 1905.

[39] Montreal Daily Star, December 20, 1912.

[40] Ross, op. cit., pp. 150-151.

[41] Ibid., p. 153.

if any, contact with the Canadian associations.

This disjointed situation was remedied in 1906 when a thorough reorganization of the structure of the Y.M.C.A.'s of western Canada was accomplished. The new western region was to include Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The ensuing seven years in the west were hectic ones for the Y.M.C.A. As unheard of prosperity came to the west, it was assumed that "no city was worthy of the name unless it had a Y.M.C.A. building similar to those found in the cities of the east."[42] Great campaigns were launched, and new Y.M.C.A. buildings were erected in almost all of the larger western cities. By 1912, there were twenty-two Y.M.C.A.'s in the western provinces, of which thirteen possessed buildings.[43]

The Winnipeg association was one of the first Y.M.C.A.'s of the prairie provinces to complete a new building. It was finished on January 17, 1901[44] and by March of that year a junior and senior basketball league had been initiated in their spacious new gymnasium.[45] The Vancouver Y.M.C.A. completed their large gymnasium in 1904 and incorporated a basketball league that same year.[46] The Y.M.C.A. building in Edmonton was being constructed during 1906:

> ...that the building already commenced at the north end of Howard Street will cost when completed about $65,000 will well provide under one roof for the various

[42] Ibid., p. 259.

[43] Ibid., p. 260.

[44] Ibid., p. 259.

[45] Manitoba Free Press, March 16, 1901.

[46] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1914-15 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1914), p. 209.

phases of association activity....[47]

Among the many phases of activity offered by the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. in the fall of 1908 was the initial basketball league in the district:

> The Edmonton Y.M.C.A. basketball league is now an accomplished fact and the first league matches of the season will be played on Tuesday evening in the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium. Eight clubs have joined the league and have been divided into 2 sections, the Leader, Independents, Real Estate and Professionals being in one division and the Upper Crusters, Civil Service, Bankers and Building in the other. A schedule of games has been drawn up covering the next two months each team playing six games and followers of basketball will likely see some strenuous contests in the gymnasium this winter....[48]

By 1908, basketball was also being played in such western Y.M.C.A.'s as Brandon, Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, and Victoria.[49]

The Y.M.C.A.'s of the west were able to benefit from the experiences of those in the east in establishing basketball league structures. This was evident by the fact that within one year after the establishment of the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. basketball league, it had not only developed the three league system (junior, intermediate and senior) but had also further divided the junior league to include three divisions--Working Boys, Senior School Boys, and Junior School Boys.[50]

Intercity challenge matches commenced about the end of the first decade of the twentieth century between such centers as Brandon and Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton, and Vancouver and Victoria. A number of these challenge matches were considered provincial championships as the game played between the Edmonton and Calgary Y.M.C.A.'s on November

[47] Edmonton Bulletin, November 24, 1906.

[48] Ibid., November 2, 1908.

[49] Ibid., November 16, 1908.

[50] Ibid., November 21, 1909.

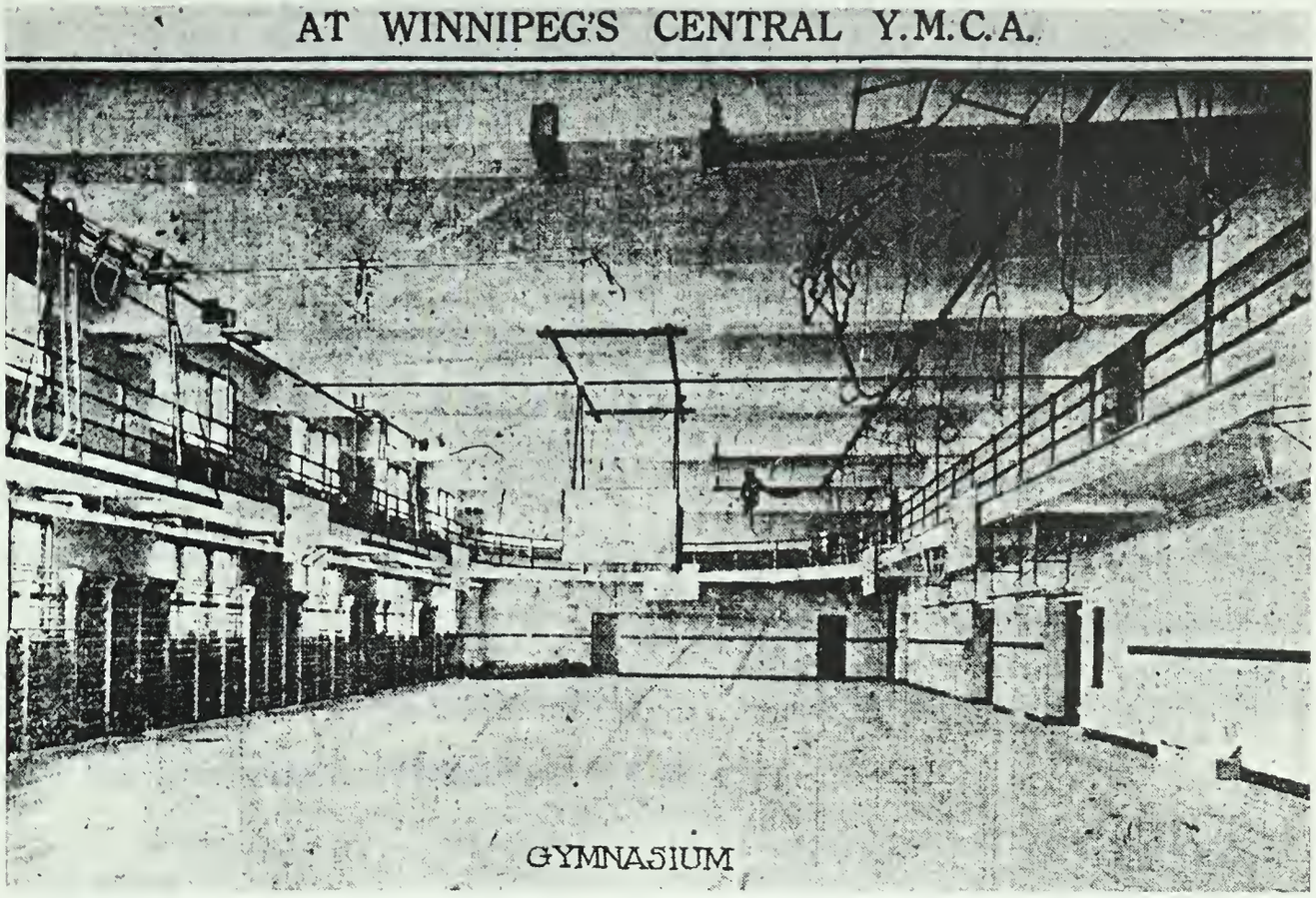


Figure 15.--The Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium (note the running track above the gymnasium floor).

Source: Winnipeg Free Press, February 19, 1914.



9, 1908:

> Last evening the Calgary Young Men's Club basketball team went down to defeat before the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. team in a fast basketball match for the championship of Alberta....[51]

Although these matches were contested with as much zeal and enthusiasm as the intercity games of the east, they never became as frequent because of the expenses incurred travelling the long distances between western towns and cities. As a result, the popularity of intracity Y.M.C.A. basketball increased immeasurably in such western cities as Winnipeg (where the Y.M.C.A. league included only five teams in 1901 and thirty-one teams by 1913),[52] Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Vancouver, and Victoria but intercity play never prospered to the same degree attained in the east.

From this brief discussion, it is apparent that by the outbreak of World War I, the Young Men's Christian Association in Canada had been instrumental in introducing basketball to many Canadian towns and cities from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Victoria, British Columbia. But more important, the Y.M.C.A., by offering such a stimulating and gratifying activity as basketball, had attracted many boys and young men into the association. Through this initial exposure, many became aware of the remaining areas encompassed in the Young Men's Christian Association's program--religious, social and education activities. By 1913, basketball had become one of the most popular winter activities offered by the Y.M.C.A. and at the same time basketball had helped to introduce many young men to a more educated, Christian and benevolent way of life.

[51] Ibid., November 10, 1908.

[52] Manitoba Free Press, December 3, 1902 and November 12, 1913.

Physical Education and Athletics in the Educational Institutions of Canada

A. Physical Education

The rigors of pioneer life during the early years of the nineteenth century did not encourage the incorporation of physical education into the school curriculum. Education was held in high regard by most Canadians, but they felt that the children had little need for physical exercise beyond their daily chores. Moreover, "reading, writing and arithmetic were almost universally required, as these were regarded as fundamental. . .of physical training, there was none. . . ."[53]

Originally, the churches maintained most of the schools and determined the subject material but by the British North America Act of 1867, which established the Dominion of Canada, "each of the provinces gained complete control over education within its borders."[54] Provincial legislatures authorized departments of education and established provincial school systems. These systems were based on the principle of free education and were to be supported by government grants and local taxation.

One of the first proponents of the doctrine of physical education in Canada was the Reverend Egerton Ryerson, the noted Methodist clergyman, educator and editor of the Christian Guardian, who became the chief superintendent of education for Upper Canada in 1844. He included in his early design for public education, instruction in health and physical

[53] J.A. Bannister, Early Educational History of Norfolk Country (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1926), p. 50.

[54] W.F.R. Kennedy, "Health, Physical Education and Recreation In Canada: A History of Professional Preparation" (unpublished thesis for Doctor of Education, Columbia University, New York, 1955), p. 7.

education at teacher preparation schools. Many of Ryerson's progressive ideas dealing with the preparation of teachers and physical education were drawn from the European systems of education and more particularly from the Prussian system. As a result of his influence, the Ontario Common Schools Act of 1850 included an outline of a course of study in physical education to be used in the provincial model school.[55] Physical education was further stimulated in Ontario by the Act of 1865, which furnished a grant of "fifty dollars to schools giving instruction in military drill and gymnastics."[56] Finally, in 1885, it was decreed that all training institutions preparing prospective high school teachers must qualify their students to give instruction in drill and calisthenics.[57]

The influence of Egerton Ryerson and his efforts to provide a system of public education was not restricted to the province of Ontario. With the appointment of W.B.T. Macaulay to the High School of Montreal in 1886, military drill and physical training became a very popular feature of school life. High School Cadets were organized and the membership increased until several companies were provided with arms and uniforms.[58] Macaulay and his cadet corps were so successful that, "from the very first days of the new regime it became the aim of the school to promote physical well-being as an essential of sound mental

[55] Ibid., p. 24.

[56] Ibid., p. 25.

[57] Ibid., p. 27.

[58] G.I. Neil, "A History of Physical Education in the Protestant Schools of Quebec" (unpublished thesis for Master of Arts, McGill University, Montreal, 1963), p. 85.

development."[59]

The school board of Calgary, Alberta, initiated a drill orientated physical training program on October 15, 1895, when they hired Sergeant Bayley of the North-West Mounted Police to instruct four half-hour periods of drill per week to boys attending the Calgary public school.[60] The classes involved such military exercises as "marching, forming lines, turning right, left, and about, and performing formal calisthenics."[61] An acknowledgement of the growing acceptance of physical training across Canada is represented by the fact that in 1866 the Principal of the Normal School of New Brunswick had announced the hiring of a Drill Master for his institution and the British Columbia government had placed calisthenics on the list of optional subjects in 1891.[62]

By the end of the nineteenth century, it was evident that physical education in Canada consisted of military drill and formal systems of calisthenics and gymnastics from Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Physical education was typical of the complete school curriculum of this period which stressed the development of discipline and obedience of the child. The populace held military drill in high esteem because of its ability to promote such discipline.

A second factor emerging throughout the early years of the twentieth century was the growing recognition, particularly by settlers of British stock, of games and sports. The English expressed enthusiasm

[59] Ibid.

[60] W.A. Steckle, "An Historical Survey of the Growth and Development of Interscholastic Athletics in the Public Schools of Calgary" (unpublished thesis for Master of Science, University of Washington, Seattle, 1958), p. 11.

[61] Ibid.

[62] Kennedy, op. cit., p. 29.

for games and sports by "participation in activities which they brought with them or which were indigenous to the climate and geographic setting of Canada."[63] Although this increasing appreciation of sports and games did not immediately affect the prescribed physical education curriculum, it most certainly did influence the intraschool and interscholastic activities of the public schools and universities during this period. Some of these affects relating to basketball will be discussed later in this chapter.

In the period between 1900 and the First World War, military drill was usually equated with physical education. The minutes of the Calgary School Board on February 20, 1909, indicate that Sergeant-Major Page was engaged as Physical Instructor and Drill Master[64] and in the Annual Report of the Winnipeg School Board of 1908 any mention of physical training was closely associated with military drill and cadet companies.[65]

With the acceptance of the Strathcona Trust by Nova Scotia in 1908 and its approval by the remaining provinces by 1911, it became evident that the federal government had encroached on the right of the provinces to supervise education by enacting a bill which the federal government felt would stimulate the development of physical education in Canada.

The aims or purposes of the Strathcona Trust may be stated as follows:

[63] Ibid., p. 32.

[64] Steckle, op. cit., p. 12.

[65] D.F. Anderson, "The History of Physical Education in the City Schools of Winnipeg" (unpublished thesis for Master of Science, University of California, Los Angeles, 1964), p. 7.

> 1. The improvement of the physical and intellectual capabilities of the children while at school, by means of a proper system of physical training.
>
> 2. The fostering of a spirit of patriotism in the boys, leading them to realize that the first duty of a free citizen is to be prepared to defend his country, to which end all boys should, so far as possible, be given an opportunity of acquaintance while at school with military drill and rifle shooting.[66]

By 1911, all of the provinces agreed:

> To incorporate physical training as an integral part of the curriculum in all public schools except those of the lower grades; to offer each teacher in such schools instruction in physical training, to issue certificates of qualification from the Educational Departments of the Province and to encourage the formation of Cadet Corps among the older boys.[67]

The Militia Department of the federal government which regulated the Strathcona Trust arranged with the participating provinces:

> To provide teachers of both sexes, facilities for competent instruction in physical training, to instruct teachers in military drill, to qualify them as officers of Cadet Corps, and to provide necessary equipment and supplies.[68]

From the stated aims and the administrative organization it became apparent that the objectives of the Trust were primarily military and such ends were to be achieved through military exercises. This was further explained by details contained in section twelve in the Constitution of the Strathcona Trust, which stated that the system of physical training adopted should lead naturally to the system of drill in force for the Canadian Militia.

It was evident that physical education in Canada until the outbreak

[66] F.E. Leonard and G.B. Affleck, A Guide to the History of Physical Education (Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1947), p. 412.

[67] Ibid.

[68] Ibid., p. 413.

of the First World War was dominated by the strict execution of military drill and formal systems of calisthenics and gymnastics. However, during this same period there existed some progressive educators who felt that formalized drills could scarcely be regarded as the best form of physical activity for children and who envisioned the incorporation of a "play or game" philosophy into the physical education curriculum. This progressive ideal of informal exercises, games, and sports gained momentum and emerged during and immediately after the termination of the war.

One of the first Canadian exponents of this progressive philosophy was Mr. C.B. Powter, a graduate of Springfield Training College, Massachusetts, who came to the High School of Montreal in 1895 and immediately instituted a program in which the junior classes were taught "organized" games to develop quickness and accuracy of movement and the senior classes were taught the newly invented game of basketball.[69] This was one of the first references to basketball being taught and played in a physical education class in Canada.

The first program of professional preparation for teachers of physical education in Canada which exhibited this progressive ideal was introduced by Miss Ethel Mary Cartwright at McGill University, Montreal, during the summer of 1912. Miss Cartwright recognized the "value of play and the need for provisions for recreation"[70] and incorporated many of these ideas into the syllabus of that first summer session:

> The curriculum provided instruction in physiology, anatomy, hygiene, physiology of exercise, history of physical education, class management, pedagogy,

[69] Neil, op. cit., p. 90.

[70] Kennedy, op. cit., p. 71.

> gymnastics, dancing, athletics and basketball. Students received certificates after three (summer) sessions....[71]

Other Canadians who provided leadership in this progressive movement away from the formal drill-orientated physical education program of the early years of the twentieth century were: D.M. Barton, Dr. J.W. Barton, James Naismith, Tait McKenzie, Dr. Arthur Lamb, and Mary Hamilton.

From this short summary of the development of physical education in Canada until the First World War, it is evident that military drill, formal calisthenics, and gymnastics dominated the physical education classes of most Canadian schools. The "play or game" philosophy of physical education which allowed the children to discover their capabilities through encouragement rather than executing commanded movements of military drill, appeared during this period. Although this developing "play" philosophy was not overwhelmingly accepted by all physical educators during this period, it was being endorsed by many of the leading educators of the time. As a result, with the termination of the war, the "play" philosophy was heartily received by most physical educators and the more formal system of physical education, characterized by military drill, received less and less support.

B. Athletic Programs in the High Schools

Basketball did not receive much attention in the "formal" physical education classes. However, during this period, the game was introduced to many high school students through intraschool and interscholastic leagues.

The growth of basketball throughout Canada under the auspices of

[71] Ibid.

these developing intraschool and interscholastic athletic systems followed a geographic growth pattern similar to that of the Y.M.C.A.'s. The larger schools in the urban areas of Ontario and Quebec were the first to initiate basketball programs. However, in contrast to the Y.M.C.A.'s which developed the game as a part of its national physical policy, the schools of the different provinces were only required to adhere to provincial legislation and many provinces did not have required physical education curricula let alone athletic policies. Therefore, the development of basketball in the school systems of Canada was initiated primarily by local interests and the expansion to other areas of Canada was more retarded than that of the Y.M.C.A.'s.

One of the first references to school basketball in eastern Canada appeared in 1896 when the Toronto School of Pedogogy lost to the Central Y.M.C.A. of Toronto by a score of 9 to 7.[72] Two years later the High School of Montreal organized an interclass competition for its students when eight teams competed for the school championship during the winter months.[73] Other smaller eastern cities were also organizing teams during the last few years of the nineteenth century. Peterborough Collegiate Institute, Ontario, organized a basketball club in 1896 and appointed Mr. Fessenden, the principal of the school, as the Honourary President.[74]

The first evidence of high school basketball played on the prairies comes from Raymond, Alberta. In 1903, this Mormon community founded by Mr. Ray Knight and family, organized its first high school

[72] Toronto Globe, January 29, 1896.

[73] Montreal Daily Star, December 17, 1898.

[74] Toronto Globe, March 11, 1896.



Figure 16.--The Wellesley School Senior Basketball Champions of the School League of Toronto, 1901. Reading left to right. Back row: A.H. Gourlay, A.F. Macdonald (Principal), S.H. Armstrong (Manager). Middle row: J.M. Gardner, G.E. Myers, J.D. Cotton (Captain), C.E. Bush, B.H. Gale. Front row: N.J. Ware, J. Lackey.

Source: Toronto Globe, November 9, 1901.



basketball team and the following year Raymond played Stirling, Alberta, in the province's first high school basketball game.[75] The School Board of Calgary, Alberta, introduced basketball to the high school students of the city in 1906 when they installed "iron hoops" on poles on the playground of the school.[76] The Edmonton School Systems, working in conjunction with the Y.M.C.A., provided an interschool league in 1908:

> On Tuesday November 24, the junior basketball league opens and will be continued throughout the winter until March. There are twelve teams in the league and a very comprehensive schedule of games has been prepared. The teams in the league are divided into three sections as follows:
>
> Working Boys section--Printers, Newsboys, Office Boys, and Junior Clerks.
> Senior School Boys section--McKay Avenue school, Queens Avenue school, Alexander Taylor school, and independents.
> Junior School Boys section--Queens Avenue, East Enders, and West Enders....[77]

One of the first school basketball games recorded in the Maritimes, appeared in the St. John Daily Sun in 1905 when the St. John Intermediate Y.M.C.A. team played the Mission School senior team.[78] Therefore, it required about a decade for basketball to be introduced into the school systems of many larger municipalities of Canada.

This rather early exposure of school basketball to many of the cities of Canada can be contrasted with its late appearance in many of the rural areas. An example of this late appearance is related by Neil in his discussion of the introduction of basketball to the School District

[75] Interview with L. Jacobs, May 16, 1968.

[76] Steckle, op. cit., p. 27.

[77] Edmonton Bulletin, November 21, 1908.

[78] St. John Daily Sun, November 22, 1905.

of Bedford, Quebec:

> According to Henry L. Rennie, a former principal of Bedford and Granby High Schools, he introduced basketball at Bedford in 1934. The game was played out of doors and in a low ceiling play-room until the 1950's....Sometime in the early 1940's when the game had spread to other schools of the District, a schedule was set up and the District of Bedford Athletic League had another activity on its hands....[79]

This late introduction of basketball into many rural school systems of Canada was the rule rather than the exception. Many factors contributed to this slow development--untrained physical educators, the restrictions of small numbers in the schools, and lack of equipment and facilities.

In the larger centers of Canada which did experience this early introduction of the game into educational institutions, there was a general pattern which characterized its development. Until basketball was incorporated into the program of a school, a student showing any interest in the game was required, in most cases, to satisfy his desire by joining the local Y.M.C.A. which was usually the primary initiator of basketball in most communities. Next, the game would be introduced into a school or school system as a result of students' requests or the hiring of a professionally trained physical educator. After its introduction there were usually two alternatives available to a school. One which many of the smaller schools selected was to enter their teams in previously formed Y.M.C.A. leagues. This particular method was utilized by the schools of Edmonton in 1908 and Winnipeg collegiate in 1909 when it entered a team in that city's Y.M.C.A. junior league.[80] This solution was very logical because many of the high schools of this time had no

[79] Neil, op. cit., p. 162.

[80] Edmonton Bulletin, November 21, 1908 and Manitoba Free Press, January 20, 1909.

gymnasia and the available "play-rooms" were unsuitable. The other alternative which was more applicable for the larger high schools such as those found in Toronto and Montreal was to organize interclass leagues. The High School of Montreal sanctioned an interclass tournament in 1899 which included a senior series for the class "V's" and a junior series for the classes "IV's and III's."[81] Dufferin School of Toronto organized a similar interclass series that same year when "a team of boys from Miss Engle's and Miss Harrington's rooms defeated a team from Mr. Brown's and Mr. Seymour's rooms by a score of 4 goals to 0."[82] Depending on the facilities available at the school, the interclass leagues were played at the school or the local Y.M.C.A.

However, it was not long before challenge matches were being played between the various schools of a city or even between schools of different cities or towns. The desire to challenge and defeat opponents of ever increasing caliber was also evident in the developmental cycle of basketball within the Y.M.C.A.'s and this competitive characteristic was expressed in an article appearing in the Toronto Globe of November 14, 1899:

> Lansdowne School basket ball team defeated Church Street School a week ago by 10 points to 5....They would like to arrange matches with other clubs, average age fourteen years. Secretary, Beverly Hanna, 24 Brunswick Avenue.[83]

As the number of challenge matches increased, it became apparent to school authorities that athletic associations were needed to control such matches in the best interests of the participants and as a result

[81] Montreal Daily Star, March 13, 1899.

[82] Toronto Globe, April 17, 1899.

[83] Ibid., November 4, 1899.

many urban school boards concerned for the welfare of the students initiated such associations. Many of the associations inaugurated interschool leagues which were much easier to administer than casually arranged challenge matches. These leagues included all of the schools which belonged to a particular association and it was usually the perogative of the executive of the association to determine in what sports or activities that association would compete. Such a situation arose in 1913 in Calgary, Alberta:

> ...the Calgary School System had expanded to the point where a need was felt for organized interscholastic athletics. There were in Calgary at this stage three institutions offering high school instruction, namely, the High School operated by the Calgary School Board, and two private schools, Mount Royal College and Western Canada College. In each of these schools athletics were flourishing and as interest grew it became evident that interschool games in various popular sports could and should be arranged....[84]

Thus, the Calgary Interscholastic Athletic Association held its inaugural meeting on January 14, 1913. The first sport to be included in the interscholastic sports program of Calgary was hockey; but, it did not constitute the only interest of this newly organized Association for on February 18, 1913, the members of the Board met and the minutes indicated the following:

> Moved by Dr. MacRae and seconded by Mr. Lowering that the mail vote appointing Mr. McLeod chairman of the Basketball Section be ratified.[85]

The schools of the Montreal area established a similar league grouping when the Canadian School Athletic Association was formed in 1896. However, this association did not endorse basketball as an

[84] Steckle, op. cit., p. 42.

[85] Ibid., p. 43.

approved interscholastic activity until 1909.[86] The growing western metropolis of Winnipeg founded a similar association, the Inter-High Athletic Council, in September of 1913. The council of this association outlined to the Winnipeg School Board and to the three existing high schools the athletic activities which they would govern--track and field, soccer-football, ice hockey, softball and basketball.[87]

As a result of the growing acceptance of physical education and athletics between 1900 and 1914, many of the new high schools throughout Canada included a gymnasium as an essential part of their education complexes. During this same period, many of the older high schools added a gymnasium to the already existing schools. The concern of the Building Committee of the Winnipeg School Board in 1909 regarding the necessity for gymnasia typified the feelings of many such Boards across Canada:

> It is the opinion that buildings properly designed to meet all the specific requirements which experience has shown to be necessary if the benefits which are expected to result from properly supervised bodily exercises are to be gained, should be erected for this purpose....To treat these exercises as adjuncts to the regular school course and carry them on in buildings primarily designed for other work does not seem calculated to produce the benefits desired.[88]

The populace of Winnipeg agreed with the committee and the first gymnasium built by the Winnipeg School Board was in 1910 at Kelvin Technical High School.[89] The next year, a second technical high school, St. John's, was erected with gymnasium facilities.

[86] Neil, op. cit., p. 133.

[87] Anderson, op. cit., pp. 11-12.

[88] Ibid., p. 8.

[89] Ibid.

This period (1896-1914), can be characterized by the acceptance of "formal" physical education into the high school curricula and at the same time, with an ever increasing latent desire by many physical educators to incorporate the "play or game" philosophy into their programs. It must be mentioned that this "play" philosophy emerged after the First World War as the dominant feature of most physical education programs. One of the stimulating forces behind the acceptance of the "play" philosophy after the war, was the success that intraschool and interscholastic sports had experienced in the high schools between the years of 1896 and 1914. As the athletic program of most schools prospered, most of the larger urban school systems of Canada included both intraschool and interscholastic basketball in their programs and even many of the rural areas of the country had intraschool and/or interscholastic basketball leagues established.

C. Athletic Programs in the Universities

Between 1896 and 1914, athletics were also thriving on the university campuses across the Dominion; and, such activities as football, hockey, curling, and snowshoeing were time honoured university activities by the turn of the century. The first reference that the author has been able to locate relating to basketball being played by a university team was found in The Varsity, the newspaper of the University of Toronto, on January 25, 1893. It tells of a game between a university team and one from Toronto Y.M.C.A. played at the gymnasium of the latter with the final score being two goals to one in favour of the university.[90] The next year, McGill University initiated a basketball league for the

[90] T.A. Reed, The Blue and White (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1944), p. 213.

faculty and classes with the Graduates Society of the university donating a trophy for the winners of the competition.[91]

Reference to basketball in the Maritimes appeared in December, 1903, when the University of New Brunswick met Acadia University in the gymnasium of the Y.M.C.A. at St. John, New Brunswick.[92] The universities of the western provinces did not begin basketball competition until after the turn of the century. The first evidence of a team representing the University of Manitoba appeared in 1905 when Wesley College, an affiliate of the university, entered the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. league.[93] The University of Alberta organized its first basketball team in 1911 and played in the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. senior league.[94] The University of British Columbia commenced basketball competition in either 1906 or 1907.[95] From this brief discussion of the origin of the game at some Canadian universities, it can easily be recognized that the game was first played by the universities situated in the large urban and industrialized centers of Montreal and Toronto, and the game spread to the remaining universities of the country shortly after the turn of the century.

It should be understood that many of the universities in the early years of the basketball programs either joined Y.M.C.A. leagues

[91] S.A. Davidson, "A History of Sport and Games in Eastern Canada Prior to World War I" (unpublished Doctoral Dissertation, Teacher's College, Columbia University, New York, 1951), p. 60.

[92] Montreal Daily Star, November 26, 1903.

[93] Manitoba Free Press, November 5, 1905.

[94] Edmonton Bulletin, January 12, 1911.

[95] Interview with A. Henderson, April 4, 1968.

or challenged Y.M.C.A. teams to exhibition games. However, by the turn of the century, as more and more persons who had previous basketball experience, either through Y.M.C.A. programs or on high school teams, were enrolling at universities, the authorities at the institutions were required to initiate intramural leagues to accommodate the demand of the students for increased participation in the game. Such intramural programs were begun at the University of Manitoba in 1907,[96] at McGill University in 1894,[97] and the University of Toronto in 1909.[98]

Intercollegiate leagues began during this same period. Probably the oldest of the university Intercollegiate basketball leagues was formed in December of 1907. The Toronto Globe described the first meeting of this league:

> At a meeting of representatives of McGill, Queen's and Toronto Universities here the Intercollegiate Basketball League was formed. The officers were elected:--Hon. President, Prof. C.H. McLeod, McGill, G.A. McGuire, McGill, Secretary-Treasurer, H.V. Burroughs, Toronto....[99]

As a result of each team winning "its two home games and losing the two played away from home," the first season of 1908 ended in a three-way tie for the league championship.[100]

Since the provincial universities of western Canada were such a great distance apart, and because travel between these universities was so time consuming and expensive, no intercollegiate league was formed during the period under consideration. However, most of the university

[96] Manitoba Free Press, November 19, 1907.

[97] Davidson, loc. cit.

[98] Reed, op. cit., p. 214.

[99] Toronto Globe, December 27, 1907.

[100] Montreal Daily Star, February 24, 1908.



Figure 17.--The McGill Basketball Team which competed in the first Intercollegiate League formed in December of 1907.
Reading from left to right. Back row: J. Rowell, J. Crankshaw, W.C. Rocheleau (Coach). Second row: J. Forbes, Dr. Harvey, G. McGuire. Front row: J. Menzies, G. Smith.

Source: Montreal Daily Star, December 24, 1907.

basketball teams competed in local and provincial leagues and some teams even played exhibition series against other western Canadian universities and with American colleges.[101] In January, 1920, the Western Canada Interuniversity Athletic Union was formed and included the provincial universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.[102]

The increasing success and acceptance of the intramural and interscholastic basketball leagues at most universities across Canada during the first decade of the twentieth century is exemplified by an article which appeared in the Montreal Daily Star on December 24, 1907:

> After a long up-hill struggle since its inception at McGill seven or eight years ago, basketball may at last be said to be firmly established in College athletics. A goodly number now turn out to practices, and considering the length of the season, November to April, we may say it is the most popular played game in the university.[103]

By 1914, basketball had not only been accepted by many of the high schools and universities of Canada as an accredited athletic activity but Smethurt suggested that "it was only a matter of a few years when basketball will take its place as second to none of the winter sports...."[104]

The Churches

Canadians, as a result of growing industrialization and urbanization during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, became prosperous and progressive. This progressive trend was evident in many

[101] Anderson, op. cit., p. 14.

[102] Ibid.

[103] Montreal Daily Star, December 24, 1907.

[104] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1914-15 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1914), p. 207.

of the social, political, and economic reforms of the day but was begrudgingly accepted by many of the puritanical churches of North America. During the 1890's, the North American church, usually conservative and slow in the support of social reforms, particularly in urban areas, was struggling to retain a vital place in the life of the nation.[105] The church was often being confronted with indifference and disdain from without and with criticism and dogmatism from within. There was much evidence, however, of a deepening sense of responsibility exhibited by many of the churches to this ever-changing social environment. There was an effort to face the problem of applying the Gospel in the places where the problems must be met and solved--where men and women have their homes, earn their living, bring up their children, and seek their recreations.

The desirability of the church accepting a more liberalized philosophy in such an area as recreation was discussed by a rector of the Holy Trinity Church of Brooklyn who, in 1900, stated that during the 1890's the country had passed into a new social order and that prejudice against pleasure as being intrinsically evil had broken down nearly everywhere.[106] He recalled that up to twenty years before the new century there was hardly a place in the country where a man could openly play without doing violence to established prejudice and without a sense of personal shame.[107] The rector continued and heartily endorsed recreation and sport as a necessary item to be included in the active life of a

[105] F.W. Cozens and F.S. Stumpf, Sports in American Life (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953), p. 101.

[106] Ibid., p. 94.

[107] Ibid., p. 95.

Christian.

Thus, by 1900, many Canadian churches had acknowledged that one of their tasks as a liberalized institution was to help establish a standard of recreation for the community and then assist the community to find and maintain a proper balance between work and play. Many churches took advantage of the opportunity for constructive service by interesting themselves in recreation and by demonstrating more tolerance, more sympathy, and more appreciation of the reasons which lead people to do the things they do in seeking amusement.

Such a liberal church philosophy became evident by the number of churches in Canada starting basketball programs shortly after the turn of the century. In Toronto, on March 9, 1900, a basketball team from All Saints defeated St. Stephen's by 23 to 0.[108] The Manitoba Free Press first mentioned church basketball in 1904 when it was announced that the Central Congregational Church would play Knox Church a challenge game.[109] Church basketball was initially played in Edmonton between the Methodists and Presbyterians in the fall of 1908[110] and one of the first such matches in the Maritimes was issued in the form of a challenge by the St. Luke's basketball team of St. John, New Brunswick:

> The St. Luke's basket ball team wishes to play St. George's basket ball team, of Carleton, any evening except Thursday. If willing to accept this challenge answer through the sporting columns of this paper.[111]

The churches of Canada quickly adopted basketball as one of the

[108] Toronto Globe, March 12, 1900.

[109] Manitoba Free Press, March 8, 1904.

[110] Edmonton Bulletin, December 11, 1908.

[111] St. John Daily Sun, January 20, 1906.

fundamental activities in their recreational programs and as a result many centers throughout the Dominion had established church and Sunday School leagues before the beginning of the First World War. By 1910, the churches of Toronto hosted no fewer than three leagues--the Toronto Church league, the Anglican Athletic Association which conducted basketball leagues at the junior, intermediate, and senior levels,[112] and the Baptist Young Men's Union basketball league.[113] Winnipeg initiated its first Sunday School basketball league in the winter of 1910,[114] and by 1913 the Montreal Church Basketball union had become so large that it had to be divided into central and northern sections.[115] Although the majority of the church basketball leagues preceding the war were played in the local Y.M.C.A.'s, a few churches and its parishoners, such as All Saints in Toronto,[116] so heartily endorsed their progressive recreational programs that they had gymnasia built adjoining their churches.

The increasing acceptance by many Canadian churches of this more liberalized Christian philosophy, and more particularly accepting the recreational needs of the parishoners, allowed basketball to be introduced and accepted by many a church congregation throughout Canada as an interesting and very satisfying indoor activity. Since basketball was so quickly and widely accepted by the churches, it can be concluded that the churches of Canada only stand behind the schools and Y.M.C.A.'s as the

[112] Toronto Globe, December 10, 1908.

[113] Ibid., November 26, 1910.

[114] Manitoba Free Press, March 11, 1910.

[115] Montreal Daily Star, December 13, 1913.

[116] Toronto Globe, January 9, 1904.

prime developers of basketball in Canada.

Athletic Clubs

The eminent Canadian sports historian, Henry Roxborough, stated that nineteenth century sportsmen were great joiners who clubbed together for both sociability and competition.[117] This statement is substantiated when one realizes that such clubs as the Montreal Lacrosse Club, the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht Club, the Montreal Skating Club, the Quebec Turf Club, the Hamilton Quoit Club, the Montreal Snowshoe Club, and the Montreal Olympic Club, which was probably the first athletic club in the British Empire, were only a few of the sporting clubs which had been established and were thriving by Confederation.[118] The number and location of such athletic associations, and associations featuring other athletic activities, continued to increase after 1867 until by the twentieth century clubs existed from coast to coast which featured outdoor seasonal athletic events as well as indoor activities. A new activity, which was introduced to many of these athletic clubs about the turn of the century was basketball.

The Montreal Amateur Athletic Association was founded in 1881 when five sporting associations representing the activities of cricket, snowshoeing, lacrosse, tobogganing, and football amalgamated and formed one of the largest athletic clubs to ever exist in Canada.[119] The Montreal A.A.A., in addition to directing the activities of the five original clubs, sponsored such games as hockey, baseball, athletics,

[117] Henry Roxborough, One Hundred--Not Out (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1966), p. 147.

[118] Ibid., pp. 1-154.

[119] Ibid., p. 151.

speed-skating, tennis, bowling, fencing, and chess.[120] Basketball was added to this list of diversified activities in 1905:

> The first steps have been taken in organizing a basketball club in connection with the M.A.A.A. At a meeting held in the gym, on Saturday evening, presided over by Mr. Fred Roger, chairman of the Gymnasium Department, the prospects for the coming season were discussed.[121]

However, the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association, although not being as renowned as the Montreal A.A.A., was the first athletic club in Montreal to participate in basketball. They initiated a senior intra-club basketball series during the winter of 1900.[122]

One of the first challenge matches between two athletic clubs from Toronto was played on January 20, 1897, when the Calumets defeated the Toronto Bicycle Club by a score of 5 to 0.[123] The first mention of a basketball league involving the different athletic clubs of Toronto appeared in the Toronto Globe on January 13, 1898:

> Basket ball will again flourish in the athletic clubs this winter, and though no steps have been taken as yet in regard to arranging a league a meeting with that end in view will be held next week. Teams from the Toronto Lacrosse Club, Toronto Bicycle Club, Bank of Commerce, T.A.C., Argonauts, Toronto Rowing Club, Calumets and Lornes will probably be entered and a good season's sport is assured.[124]

Such a league was established four weeks later and the prize which was to be presented to the winning team was "a valuable silver trophy

[120] Ibid.

[121] Montreal Daily Star, November 17, 1905.

[122] Ibid., January 4, 1900.

[123] Toronto Globe, January 21, 1897.

[124] Ibid., January 13, 1898.

presented by Mr. D.F. Maguire, Manager of the Griffiths Cycle Corporation."[125]

The variety and number of athletic associations existing throughout the prairie provinces could never compare with those of Montreal and Toronto, the prominent sports centers during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. There are very few or no references which discuss athletic clubs of the western provinces. One article does state that in 1904 the Vancouver Athletic Club built a club house "principally as a headquarters for basketball."[126] From this sparse evidence of the members of athletic clubs of western Canada participating in basketball, and with the knowledge that basketball had been a success when introduced to associations and agencies throughout the west, one can only conclude that the existing athletic clubs did not have indoor basketball facilities available and that their members, if desiring, used or rented the basketball facilities made available to them by other agencies or associations.

Thus, it may be concluded that by the outbreak of World War I, basketball was deeply embedded in the program of the larger athletic clubs of eastern Canada and was included in the activities of those athletic clubs of western Canada which provided adequate basketball facilities.

The Military

The British military service from its first appearance in North America and more particularly Canada, had always been renowned as great

[125] Ibid., February 11, 1898.

[126] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1914-15 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1914), p. 209.

sportsmen. Their sporting activities varied with the seasons but the enthusiasm exhibited by the soldiers was so contagious that many of the communities located near military posts became infected with this sporting spirit. As a result, although the military introduced many sporting activities to the communities of Canada, it was the communities themsleves that continued and perpetuated such activities into the twentieth century. Despite the withdrawal of the British regular forces after Confederation and the strengthening of the Canadian militia,[127] the sporting atmosphere associated with garrison life did not decrease. In fact, some considered the garrisons to be the social and sporting centers of the pioneer communities.

The military even introduced the game of basketball during the 1890's to some western Canadian cities. The people of Winnipeg first witnessed basketball in 1899 "when the 90th regiment played it in the old drill hall."[128] This was two years before the Winnipeg Young Men's Christian Association played basketball. The effect that the game had on the 90th regiment of Winnipeg can be ascertained by an article appearing in the Manitoba Free Press on November 2, 1900:

> The game of basketball has taken a great hold with the members of the 90th, and has come here to stay. This evening a practice game will be played between a scrub team of F company and the first five of E company, who pose as being the cracks of the regiment....[129]

The popularity of the game spread quickly throughout the province and it was not long before the members of the Canadian Mounted Rifles of

[127] E. McInnis, Canada - A Political and Social History (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1961), p. 276.

[128] Manitoba Free Press, February 4, 1911.

[129] Ibid., November 2, 1900.

Fort Osborne were challenging their comrades of the 90th to a game.[130]

With the completion of the Y.M.C.A. gymnasium in Winnipeg in 1901, an immediate rivalry developed between the 90th regiment and the Y.M.C.A. teams. The regiment competed in a Winnipeg and district league during these early years of the twentieth century and culminated a successful year in 1904 by winning the "championship of Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest, and also of North Dakota."[131] But after this illustrious beginning, the interest of the garrisons of the area in interclub play decreased until by 1909 the only basketball played was of an intragarrison variety.[132] This policy of intragarrison play and limited interclub play continued until the outbreak of the war.

Basketball was first introduced in Vancouver by the military in 1902 and the games of that winter with full military bands in attendance became the gala sports events of Vancouver.[133] The Vancouver regiment competed in the armory against teams from Seattle, Portland, and Tacoma.[134] With the commencement of basketball of the Vancouver Young Men's Christian Association in 1904 much of the interest and prestige of the early games at the armory diminished and military basketball continued but on a de-emphasized basis, playing mostly intraregiment games.

Military basketball was also played in many of the garrisons of

[130] Ibid., December 6, 1901.

[131] Ibid., March 24, 1904.

[132] Ibid., February 27, 1909.

[133] Hepbron, loc. cit.

[134] Ibid.

eastern Canada, such as those in Montreal[135] and Toronto,[136] but it never received the attention it had attracted in the west. This is understandable for two reasons. Military basketball allowed only the enlisted man the opportunity to participate. This is in contrast to the Y.M.C.A.'s and many athletic clubs who offered any individual the chance to participate at a nominal rate. The second reason was that basketball was introduced to some western cities and towns by the military and therefore some of the populace of the west associated basketball with the agency introducing the game. In the east, basketball was not introduced to the general public by the military.

Therefore, although the military had very little to do with the introduction of basketball to the general public of Canada and its immediate success, by the twentieth century it had initiated at most military bases a basketball program as part of its recreational play for enlisted men. This program will further be discussed when considering basketball during the years of World War I.

Industrial, Playground, and Service Club Basketball

Recreational programs were also beginning to be offered toward the end of this period by such groups as industrial employers, organized playground associations, and service clubs. It is imperative that they be discussed for such recreational programs which included basketball continued to increase after World War I and to introduce the game to a section of the Canadian populace who otherwise might not have had the opportunity of playing basketball.

[135] Montreal Daily Star, December 10, 1906.

[136] Toronto Globe, January 24, 1902.

The playground movement, which was brought to the United States from Europe, satisfied the need for supervised recreational activities in the larger centers of both the United States and Canada.[137] This social service, which grew from an early beginning in Boston in 1885, projected a philosophy of the value of play.[138] As a result of the great urbanization and industrialization in eastern Canada and the settlement of the west by the turn of the century, the playground movement migrated from the United States to the larger urban areas of Canada. A Toronto City Playground Basketball League was initiated shortly after the turn of the century and by 1914 teams representing the Playground League so completely dominated the Ontario Amateur Basketball Association play-downs that they won provincial championships at the intermediate and junior levels.[139] Mr. W.A. Smethurst, the assistant physical director of the Vaughan Street Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, commenting, in 1913, on the development of playground basketball in his city stated, "a few years ago the Playground Association took up the game and played it on the different playgrounds."[140] Although references discussing the development of the playground movement, and more particularly playground basketball before 1914, are limited to a few of the larger urban centers

[137]W.F.R. Kennedy, "Health, Physical Education and Recreation In Canada: A History of Professional Preparation" (unpublished thesis for Doctor of Education, Columbia University, New York, 1955), p. 70.

[138]Ibid.

[139]G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1915-16 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1915), p. 165.

[140]G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1914-15 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1914), p. 207.



Figure 18.--The Winnipeg Boys' Club Champions, 1909-10.
Reading down: Fogg, Busch, Pamitsky, Bowman (Captain), Waver, Tardiff.

Source: Manitoba Free Press, February 28, 1910.



of Canada, it must be emphasized that this association has contributed much, from World War I until the present, to the introduction of basketball to the youth of Canada:

At the turn of the century, few men's service clubs existed and of those only a few offered recreational programs which included basketball. One club offering such a program was the Winnipeg Boys' Club which on November 11, 1907, organized an independent eight team league.[141] Similar clubs existed throughout Ontario and they competed each year for what they regarded as "the Canadian Boys' Club championship." Such a championship was won by the Hamilton Boys' Club in 1904 when they defeated the Berlin, Ontario, Club by a score of 14 to 7.[142] However, such service clubs offering basketball programs were the exception rather than the rule in Canada during the early years of the twentieth century.

In 1910 the industrial recreation programs of today would have been considered fantastic. Most employers in Canada felt little or no responsibility for the welfare of their employees. Far from considering the provision of recreational activities as the responsibility of employers, laws regarding minimal protection of health and safety still had to be fought for and enacted.[143] But, the environment at the factory or shop created a miniature society in which the workers' experiences with the "gang" were appreciated and enjoyed and, as a result, many such groups met in the evenings or on the weekends to participate in many different types of recreational activities. Basketball was one activity

[141] Manitoba Free Press, November 14, 1907.

[142] Toronto Globe, February 6, 1904.

[143] Cozens, op. cit., p. 52.

in which the workmen and business men indulged.

It was not until industry had grown in size and the labour force had increased in size that any industrial recreational benefits were offered by management.[144] Until such programs and facilities were provided by employers, many working groups sought and received the willing assistance of local Y.M.C.A.'s. Commercial teams competed in the Edmonton senior and junior "Y" leagues during the 1908 and 1909 seasons. Two senior teams competing under the banner of the employers were the "Civil Servicers and the Y.M.C.A. Building Staffers."[145] The junior league consisted of the "Printers, Newsboys, Office Boys, and junior clerks."[146] However, the majority of the employed men who wished to compete as representative units of their place of business joined the Business Men's leagues which were being initiated by the majority of the Young Men's Christian Associations across Canada after the turn of the century. Unfortunately, it was not until the First World War that basketball leagues, such as the Munitions Worker's League of St. Catherines, Ontario, were sanctioned by the employers.[147]

Industry, thus, was beginning to evolve from labour practices involving worker exploitation and industrial paternalism to industrial democracy. Cozens and Stumpf have very ably described this situation:

> Industry has learned that it can hire human energy for mechanically operated machines but that it cannot hire enthusiasm for the job or the good will of employers.

[144] Ibid., p. 54.

[145] Edmonton Bulletin, January 14, 1909.

[146] Ibid., November 21, 1908.

[147] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1917-18 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1917), p. 215.

> Successful programs of recreation have frequently helped to foster such reactions by the contributions they have made to men's ability to live more happily and harmoniously with his fellows in effective group life.[148]

Thus, these three recreational agencies were only in their infancy at the outbreak of World War I, but they were to play an ever increasing role in providing the recreational needs of the growing population of Canada and one of the prominent activities offered by these establishments was basketball.

International Competition

It was shortly after the appearance of basketball throughout the different regions of the Dominion that international games between American and Canadian teams were being played. Originally, most of these games were played by teams from near the Canadian-American border but as the level of performance increased teams travelled greater and greater distances in search of better competition. The first such international game was played between the Montreal Y.M.C.A. team and a team from Burlington, Vermont, on November 23, 1893, with the Montreal aggregation winning by a score of 14 to 10.[149] A team representing the Young Men's Christian Association of Hamilton, Ontario, was one of the first teams in this area to take part in an international basketball game when they defeated the Buffalo Y.M.C.A., 16 to 13, on December 26, 1896.[150]

Teams from the western provinces did not compete internationally until after the turn of the century. Basketball had been introduced to

[148] Cozens, op. cit., p. 54.

[149] Montreal Daily Star, November 24, 1893.

[150] Toronto Globe, December 28, 1896.

Winnipeg by the 90th regiment in 1899 and three years later the first international game between Fargo, North Dakota, and the military team of Winnipeg was played:

> Ted Smith of the 90th basketball team received a communication from the secretary of the Fargo, N.D., team Wednesday asking for games in Winnipeg.
>
> The Fargo team were here last year when they suffered defeat at the hands of the Winnipeg exponents of the game, but the memory of the good time they spent here is sufficient inducement to bring them back, let alone their desire to turn the tables.
>
> It is likely they will be accommodated by the 90th boys and other basketball players, as anything in the way of a challenge, especially one with an international flavor, is especially palatable in Winnipeg....[151]

From this description of the first game and the ensuing challenge, it is evident that international basketball was an immediate success in Winnipeg.

High school basketball had been played in southern Alberta since 1904 but it was not until the Knight Academy, a school named after Ray Knight, the founder of Raymond, Alberta, had been completed in 1910 that challenge matches with high schools from "across the border" were considered.[152] However, during the 1910's and 1920's, international basketball competitions were played between teams from the states of Montana and Utah and such southern Alberta centers as Raymond, Stirling, and Magrath.[153] In 1902, the Vancouver military authorities hosted the first international basketball games played in British Columbia when the local military team played against American teams from Seattle, Portland,

[151] Manitoba Free Press, December 11, 1903.

[152] Interview with L. Jacobs, May 16, 1968.

[153] Ibid.



Figure 19.--The Winnipeg Y.M.C.A. team competed internationally against the Y.M.C.A. of Grand Forks, North Dakota, and the University of North Dakota during the 1909-10 basketball season.

Source: Manitoba Free Press, January 14, 1910.

and Tacoma.[154]

Many of the Canadian teams, who competed with teams from across the border during this early period were badly defeated. However, as more trained physical educators accepted employment in Canada and as more institutions, associations, and agencies introduced the game to a greater proportion of the populace, the Canadians began to claim a favourable number of victories over American opponents. The Hamilton Y.M.C.A. team, probably the best team in Canada until the turn of the century, compiled a perfect record during an American tour in 1898:

> The Hamilton Y.M.C.A. basketball team have returned from a tour of western New York, during which they played five games, winning them all as follows--Buffalo Central by 14 to 6; Rochester Y.M.C.A. by 11 to 5; Syracuse University by 14 to 6; Syracuse Y.M.C.A. by 9 to 3; Buffalo Germans by 15 to 12....[155]

During 1905, the McGill University basketball team defeated a Malone, New York, team in a home-and-home series 29 to 17 and 35 to 7[156] and, in March of the same year defeated the University of Vermont basketball team, 27 to 22.[157] The caliber of basketball in western Canada was also improving for, in 1910, the Vancouver Y.M.C.A. team travelled in Tacoma, Washington, and won the Pacific Northwest Basketball championship by defeating such American teams as Bellingham, Everett, Seattle, Tacoma, and Hoquiam.[158]

By the turn of the century, the number of communities across

[154] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1914-15 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1914), p. 209.

[155] Toronto Globe, March 10, 1898.

[156] Montreal Daily Star, February 2, 1905, and February 4, 1905.

[157] Ibid., March 4, 1905.

[158] Vancouver Province, February 25, 1967.

Canada which participated in international basketball continued to increase. The major reason for such an increase was that many of the Canadian teams sought the best available competition and in most cases it was American. Such eastern Canadian centers as Ottawa, Toronto, Kingston and Brantford[159] were competing internationally by 1910 and with the improving modes of transportation, teams were travelling greater distances to take part in such games:

> New York, March 15 - The basket ball team of the Ottawa Young Men's Christian Association last night won from a team of the Prospect Park Branch of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, on the court of the Brooklyn team....[160]

Such well-travelled American teams as the Chicago Y.M.C.A., Detroit Y.M.C.A., and the several time "world champion" Buffalo German basketball club visited the Y.M.C.A.'s of Toronto and Hamilton frequently after the turn of the century.[161] These international matches aroused much international rivalry as was evident by the large crowds they attracted:

> In one of the best games ever played in Hamilton the local Y.M.C.A. basket ball team to-night defeated the Detroit Y.M.C.A. team by a score of 31 to 27. The game was played at the Alexandra Rink, and was witnessed by a crowd of nearly 2,000....[162]

International competition, although not played on as large a scale as that in eastern Canada, also thrived in the western provinces.

[159] Montreal Daily Star, March 15, 1905, Toronto Globe, January 21, 1901, Toronto Globe, February 10, 1902, and Toronto Globe, February 7, 1902.

[160] Montreal Daily Star, March 15, 1905.

[161] Toronto Globe, December 31, 1904, February 26, 1906, and January 21, 1901.

[162] Ibid., February 22, 1908.

The University of Manitoba, the Winnipeg Y.M.C.A., and the 90th Regiment competed in international basketball games during this period.[163] The enthusiasm created by such games was described in the January 25, 1907 edition of the Manitoba Free Press:

> For the basketball game between North Dakota university and the team chosen from the local colleges in the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday night at 8:30, the sale of seats has been pretty well cleaned up. The running track is being seated and the first row is reserved....
>
> Much enthusiasm is being worked up around the college halls and a good deal of university spirit will give vent to itself at the game.[164]

The interest and rivalry developing from international competition on the west coast culminated in 1913 with the formation of an international Y.M.C.A. league composed of teams representing New Westminster, Vancouver, and Victoria, British Columbia, and Bellingham and Seattle, Washington.[165] The Vancouver Y.M.C.A. easily won the league championship. A similar international league was created in December, 1904, by teams from Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario.[166]

Thus, by the end of this period (1914), Canadian-American basketball games were being played from coast to coast and many Canadian teams sported very favourable records against some of the better American teams. In fact, it can be concluded that many of the developing basketball programs in the larger urban centers in Canada were equal, if not superior,

[163] Manitoba Free Press, December 11, 1903, January 25, 1907, and January 12, 1910.

[164] Ibid., January 25, 1907.

[165] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1914-15 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1914), pp. 209-210.

[166] Toronto Globe, December 14, 1904.

to any of the existing programs in the United States. However, Canadian success in international competition with the United States only lasted until the early 1930's when the playground associations and educational institutions of the United States were developing basketball players of superior skill to those of Canada.

The Governing Bodies of Canadian Basketball

This chapter has outlined how different associations, organizations, institutions, and agencies contributed to and aided in the development of basketball in Canada until 1914. It would be naive to assume that interassociations and interclub games and rivalries did not exist. They did and increased so substantially during this period that by 1901 the Hamilton Y.M.C.A., through a series of challenge matches involving teams from the southern Ontario areas, declared themselves the "Dominion champions."[167] Other challenge matches with similar grandiose titles were being promoted throughout the country. The Crowe trophy, donated in 1902 and emblematic of the championship of "Manitoba and the great Northwest," was initially contested by teams from Winnipeg and was jointly won by the Garnets and Arrows in 1902.[168] In 1908, numerous intracity basketball games, played in the Alberta centers of Calgary and Edmonton, culminated with an intercity challenge match for the "Alberta championship" between a Calgary team and the Edmonton Y.M.C.A. team. This resulted with the Edmonton team winning by a score of 35 to 15.[169]

Similar challenge games with pretentious titles continued to

[167] Ibid., January 2, 1901.

[168] Manitoba Free Press, November 29, 1905.

[169] Edmonton Bulletin, November 10, 1908.

exist until 1907 when the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, concerned that interclub competition should be more strictly controlled and in an attempt to prevent professionalism from entering the basketball ranks of Canada, as it had done in the United States, adopted by a mail vote the following resolutions:

> 1. The President of the C.A.A.U. is given the power to appoint a Dominion Basketball Committee to have charge of basketball throughout Canada.
>
> 2. An auxillary Basketball Committee shall be appointed with members in every section where such appointment would assist in maintaining a high amateur standing for the game.
>
> 3. All basketball games between two separate organizations must be sanctioned and the players registered.
>
> 4. Sanctions will be issued free to club members of the C.A.A.U. To non-members a fee of 25 cents per game will be charged for single sanctions. Yearly sanctions will be issued free to club members and to non-members for $2.
>
> 5. An annual competition will be instituted to decide the Canadian basketball championship, open to all teams of registered athletes of Canada.
>
> 6. The rules to govern above contest this season will be the rules as adopted and published by the Athletic League of the Young Men's Christian Association of Canada.[170]

Ontario and Quebec, the only two provincial athletic associations affiliated with the A.A.U. of Canada at that time, accepted the resolutions and in the fall of 1907 a new "Interprovincial Basketball league," with the purpose of providing a Canadian basketball champion, was being structured by N.H. Crow, a A.A.U. of Canada representative.

Mr. Crow divided the league into two strong sections, East and West, and the winners from each section were to meet in the finals for the Canadian championship. The eastern section included: "Montreal

[170] Toronto Globe, February 19, 1907.

Y.M.C.A., Montreal Railroad Y.M.C.A., Westmount A.C., St. Anne's A.C., Ottawa Y.M.C.A., Ottawa A.C., and Edinboro A.C. of Ottawa" and the western section included: "Toronto Central, West End Y.M.C.A., Hamilton Y.M.C.A., Peterboro Y.M.C.A., Brantford Y.M.C.A., London Y.M.C.A., and Stratford Y.M.C.A."[171] On April 14, 1908, the Hamilton Y.M.C.A., winners of the western sections, met the Montreal Y.M.C.A., winners of the eastern section, in Hamilton in the first of a home-and-home series with total points to count:

> Hamilton's crack basketball team defeated Montreal Y.M.C.A. last night at the Alexandra rink in the first of a series of home and home games for the Canadian championship by a score of 49 to 3, the half time score being 19 to 3....[172]

Hamilton defeated Montreal in the second game by a score of 41 to 16 and thus won the first sanctioned, although not totally representative, Canadian championship by a composite score of 90 to 19.[173]

Other provincial sporting bodies of Canada, besides Ontario and Quebec, were beginning to accept the doctrine of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union. At the organizational meeting of the Manitoba Amateur Athletic Association in March of 1907, it was resolved, "that it is in the best interests of amateur sport in the province to adopt the policy laid down by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union."[174] Between March, 1907, and November, 1908, the remainder of the Canadian provinces initiated similar Amateur Athletic Associations.[175] However, it was not

[171] Montreal Daily Star, November 15, 1907.

[172] Ibid., April 15, 1908.

[173] Ibid., April 28, 1908.

[174] Ibid., November 28, 1908.

[175] Ibid.



Figure 20.--The Hamilton Y.M.C.A. team won the first Canadian Amateur Athletic Union sanctioned Canadian Basketball Championship in 1908.

Source: Montreal Daily Star, April, 1908.





Figure 21.--The Montreal Y.M.C.A. Basketball Team of 1908 were finalists in the first Canadian Amateur Athletic Union sanctioned Canadian Championship.

Source: Montreal Daily Star, April 20, 1908.

until the formation of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association in 1923 that a truly representative Canadian championship featuring teams from each province was contested.

The Canadian Amateur Athletic Union continued to control the activities of all amateur sporting associations in Canada at the outbreak of World War I. However, much of the direct administrative pressures resulting from the increasing number and size of the leagues in the metropolitan areas of Ontario and Quebec, were allocated to the Ontario Basketball Association which was founded in December, 1911, and the Quebec Basketball Assoication which was established three months later.[176] These provincial associations assumed the complete administrative responsibilities of all basketball programs within their borders while the A.A.U. of Canada continued to sanction all interprovincial and international games and controlled all matters pertaining to amateurism. Thus, the A.A.U. of Canada, aided by the provincial associations, remained in complete control of basketball programs in the seven remaining provinces of Canada at the end of this period.

The Game and Its Rules

Rules form the basic structure of any game and, in this section, the developing physical character of the game of basketball will be considered by noting briefly the most important rule changes that have occurred throughout the years. While the fundamental principles are essentially the same now as when Dr. Naismith proposed them, the rules governing the application of these principles have undergone extensive amplification and modification during the process of evolution from the

[176] Toronto Globe, December 4, 1911 and Montreal Daily Star, February 19, 1912.

unrefined beginning to the present spectacular game.

Canadians adopted the rules of the newly formed Joint Rules Committee of the United States, representing the Young Men's Christian Association, the Amateur Athletic Union, and the National Collegiate Athletic Association in 1915.[177] Prior to this, basketball games across the Dominion were played under the rules of the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada which was affiliated with and adopted the majority of the official rules sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States and the Young Men's Christian Association Athletic League of North America.[178] Thus, by 1906, "the only practical difference in the different rules (of the United States and Canada) is the free throw given in the American (game) in place of a point awarded in the Canadian (game as a result of a foul)."[179]

The talented and renowned American sports historian, Alexander M. Weyand, has so ably discussed the major rule changes throughout the decades that the author feels that portions of his excellently organized work should be included in this study:

> Naismith preferred a nine-man team but he also recognized teams of from three to forty. When he and Dr. Gulick got their heads together in 1893, they cut out the absurd extremes and agreed upon teams of five or nine. The following year a seven-man team was also authorized. The option depended upon the size of the hall and the desires of the rival captains. For the season of 1897-98, a five-man team was made mandatory....
>
> The initial rules provided that, for two personal fouls, a player was suspended (without substitution) until a goal

[177] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1915-16 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1915), p. 45.

[178] Montreal Daily Star, December 27, 1898.

[179] Toronto Globe, December 20, 1906.

was scored by either team. Then he went back with a clean slate and could start fouling all over again. In 1894-95, a second foul called for disqualification for the remainder of the game but a substitute could be used... in 1908-09, five personal fouls were considered sufficient grounds for disqualification. The number was reduced to four in the reform movement of 1910-11. For several years a player was allowed an additional foul if the game went into overtime and, in 1944-45, five was prescribed regardless of the length of play.

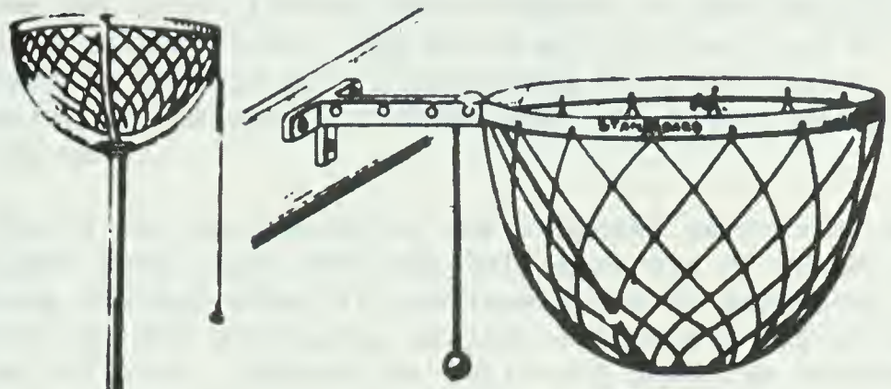
A player, not disqualified for fouls, could re-enter a game once in 1920-21, twice in 1933-34 and any number of times in 1944-45.

At first the only real method of scoring was by means of a basket from the field. Naismith's edict that, if a team made three consecutive fouls (that is, without its opponent fouling), the opponents received a point, was something of a farce. When both teams played it rough, as they usually did, it was practically impossible for one team to go pure long enough for the other to sin thrice. This weakness was recognized in the 1893-94 revision and a team received a point for every foul committed by an opponent, while a field basket was given a value of 3 points. This did not work out either and, for 1894-95, a team that had been fouled, instead of receiving a bonus point, was granted a free throw from a mark 20 feet from the basket (this was the particular rule that the Y.M.C.A. Athletic League of Canada did not adopt until 1915). If successful, it counted as a field basket, so each type of scoring was now worth 1 point. The distance of the free throw was lowered to 15 feet in the 1895-96 season and a lane was provided from the foul line to the wall behind the basket. The rules of 1896-97 quoted 2 points for a field basket and 1 for a successful free throw. The "key hole" around the foul mark was created in 1897-98 and a 10-second limit in which to make a free throw was ordered in 1912-13. Prior to 1924-25, a specialist did all the foul shooting for his team but, beginning that year, the man who was fouled had to do his own shooting. In 1955-56, the foul line lane was widened from 6 to 12 feet....

The size of the playing field was first mentioned in 1896-97 when the maximum was fixed at 3500 square feet. (In 1915-16 the rules further defined the dimensions: Maximum 90 by 50 feet and minimum, 60 by 35 feet)....A 2-foot end zone, under and in the rear of the basket, was authorized in 1917-18 and, the following year, was extended the width of the court. It became part of the playing surface in 1923-24. A 4-foot end zone was made optional in 1938-39 and compulsory, if space permitted, in 1939-40.

In the early days when halls were usually small and all available space had to be utilized, walls frequently formed

BASKET BALL OUTFITS.



INDOOR BASKET.



OUTDOOR BASKET.

The baskets are strong iron hoops, with braided cord netting, arranged to be secured to a gymnasium gallery or wall for indoor use, or on an upright pipe the bottom of which is spiked to be driven into the ground for outdoor use. By means of a cord the ball is easily discharged after a goal is made.

Indoor Goals, per pair,	$15.00
Outdoor Goals, per pair,	30.00
No 10 Association Foot Ball, each,	3.25
American Rubber Foot Ball,	1.25

Prices for Special Portable Baskets for Exhibitions in Halls or low priced outfits given on application.

Narragansett Machine Co.

GYMNASIUM OUTFITTERS. Providence, R. I.

Figure 22.--One of the first manufactured basketball hoops.

Source: James Naismith, Basket Ball. (Springfield: The Triangle Publishing Company, 1893).

part of the boundary. Maneuvers unknown now could be worked out by bouncing the ball off the walls or ceiling. Opponents could also be bounced off the walls. Many of the halls were studded with pillars which also figured largely in local tactics.

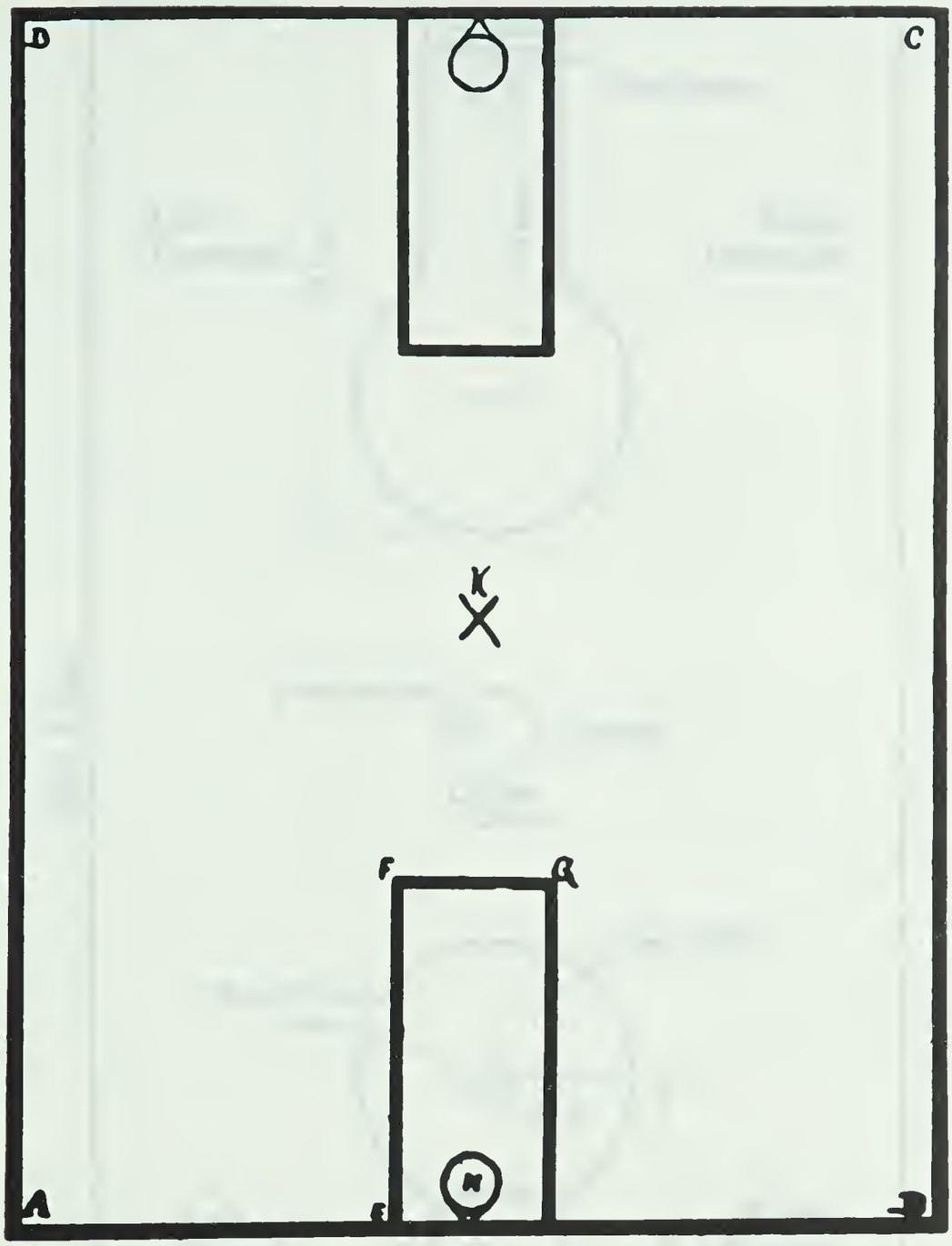
....In 1894-95 it was suggested that a boundary line be at least 3 feet from all walls or other objects, but it was not until 1903-04 that boundaries were required to be straight lines. End walls were placed "out of bounds" in 1916-17 thus eliminating the practice of "running up the wall" to shoot when the basket was set in the wall....

One of the most exciting and roughest aspects of the old game took place when the ball went out of bounds and players charged after it and fought for it among the spectators and overturned chairs--frequently out of sight of an official. Should the ball roll down the basement stairs or bounce into the gallery, it meant more fun for the spectators. In 1902-03 the ball was given to the opponent of the team that caused it to go out of bounds at a point where it left the field of play....Naismith's original rule allowing 5 seconds for a throw-in has never been changed.....

In 1893-94 the length of time of halves was raised from 15 to 20 minutes and of intermission from 5 to 10 minutes....Extra periods of 5 minutes each to break a tie were ordered in 1907-08; previously the "sudden death" principle had applied--teams played only until one scored.

Basketball has generally been governed by two floor officials, with, as in football, the referee having control of the ball and the umpire of the players. In 1895-96, the referee was first permitted to call fouls, a duty hitherto exercised only by the umpire....Timers and scorers were authorized in 1895-96. Prior to that time, their duties were performed by the referee. Distinctive attire for officials was advised in 1917-18.

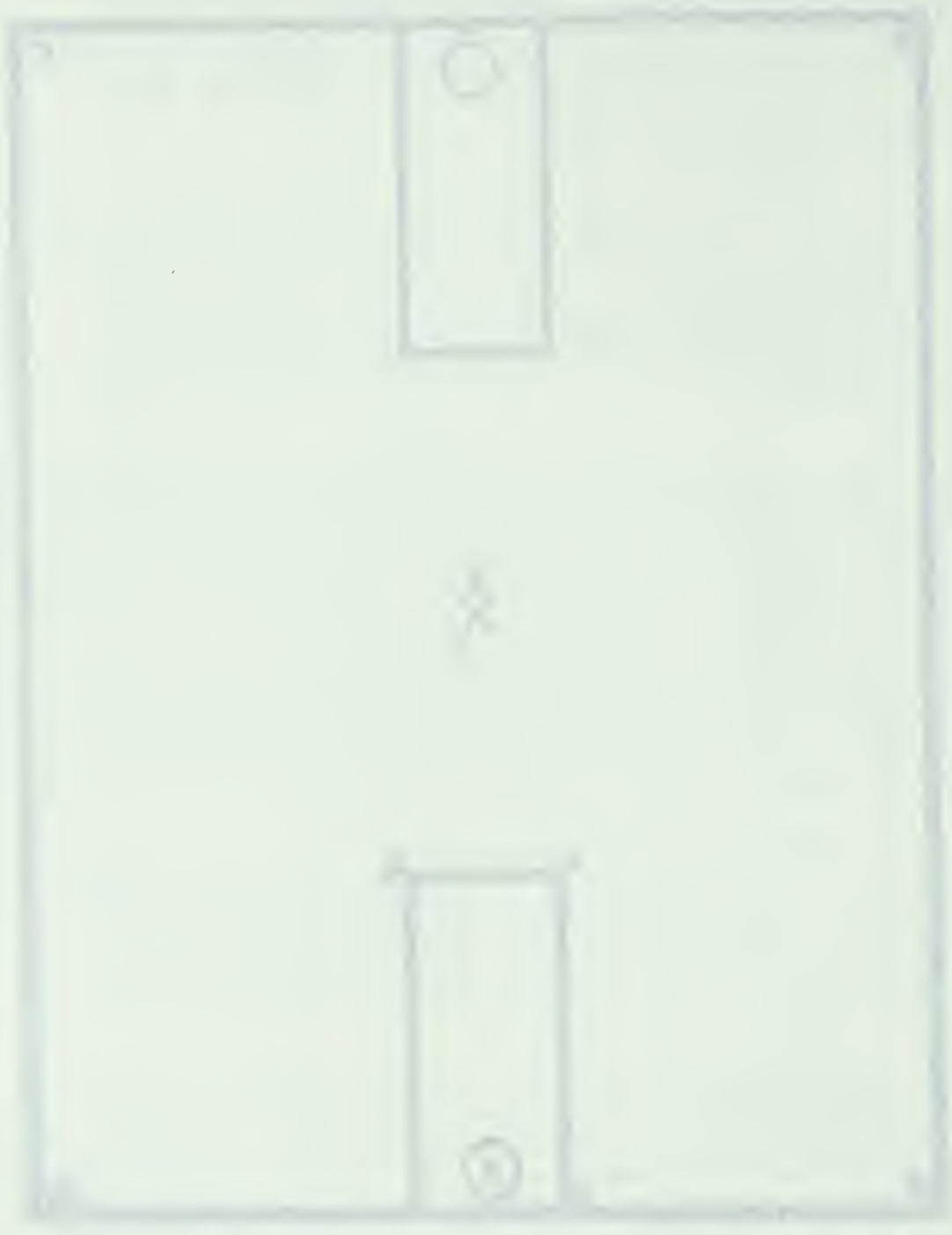
Originally the referee, from a point on the side line, tossed the ball toward the center of the court but, in the great revision of 1893-94, he was obliged to throw it up between the centers, thus originating the center jump. A center circle with a 2-foot radius was ordered in 1897-98 and a restriction circle, with a radius of 6 feet, in 1936-37. To the dismay of many, the picturesque center jump was all but eliminated in 1937-38 through a ruling that, after a goal, any player of the scored-upon side could put the ball in play from any point out of bounds at the end of the court where the goal was made. The change was made to speed up the game.



A B C D is a broad line about the field of play, side lines not less than 3 feet from side of Gymnasium. K centre of field, marked by cross. E F free throw lane, 16 feet 3 inches long. F G six feet. H goal.

Figure 23.--The specifications of a basketball court as determined by the 1895-96 basketball rules.

Source: Luther Gulick, Spalding's - Official Basket Ball Guide (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1895), p. 14.



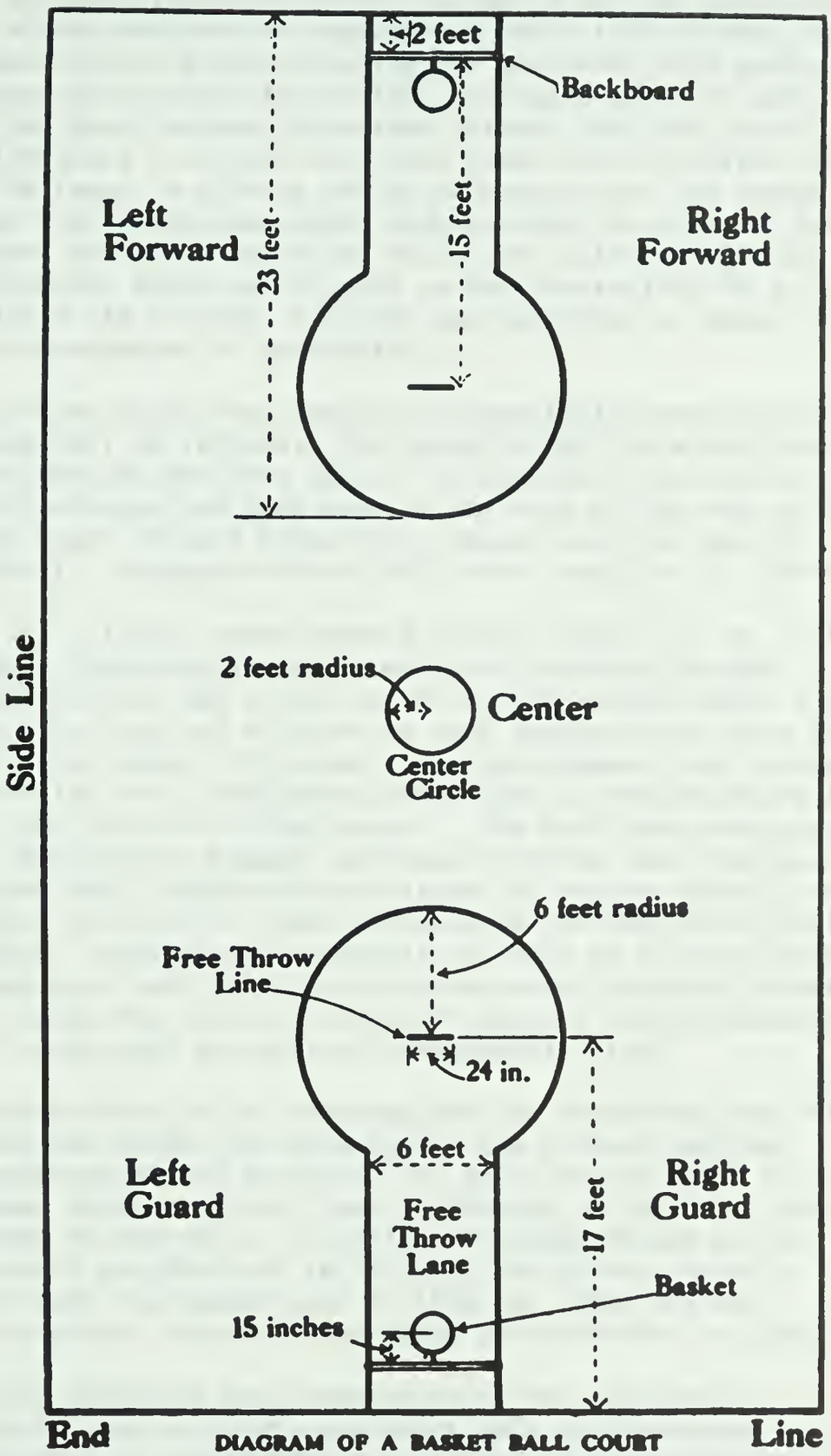
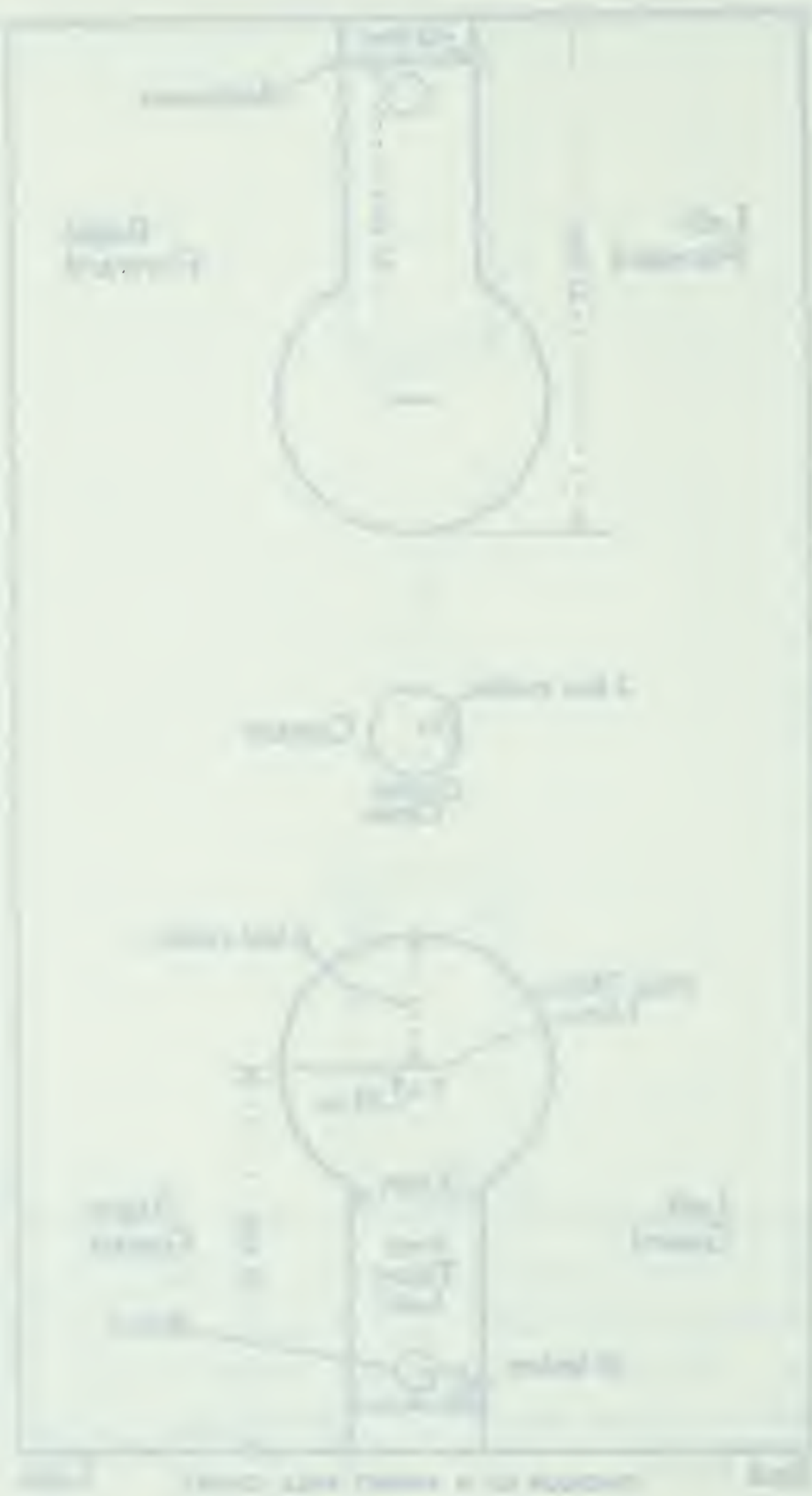


Figure 24.--The specifications of a basketball court as determined by the 1920-21 basketball rules.

Source: Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1920-21 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1920), p. 4.



For many years the dribble proved a bone of contention. No effort was made to regulate it until 1898-99 when it was stated that a player catching the ball with both hands and bouncing it on the floor might not again catch it until it had been touched by another player. The next year dribbling a ball with alternate hands was authorized but, to be legal, a dribble had to be continuous. In those days the dribble was waist high so that the defender had a good chance to seize the ball. The rules of 1901-02 prohibited shooting for goal at the termination of a dribble (in 1915-16, a player was permitted to shoot at the termination of a dribble)....

Soccer balls were replaced by specially manufactured basketball in 1893-94. The rules called for a ball not less than 30 nor more than 32 inches in circumference. Little change has been made in the size of the ball since that time. Molded balls were brought into the game in 1950-51. Oranged-colored balls were permitted in 1959-60.

The original peach baskets hardly lasted out the initial game. They were almost immediately replaced by wire baskets which had a hole in the bottom through which a wand could be inserted in order to push the ball out after a goal had been scored. This was a big improvement over having a man bring out a stepladder every time it was necessary to get the ball out of the basket. The next improvement came in 1892-93 when baskets were made with an iron ring and a netted bag. Baskets were enlarged at the top from 15 to 18 inches in 1894-95. Open bottom nets and nets made of light chains, loose enough to permit the ball to slip out between them, were used in various places around 1906 but it was not until the season of 1912-13 that the open-bottomed net was authorized for amateur championship play.

When there was no backstop and, as frequently was the case, the basket was attached to the gallery railing, spectators joined freely in the sport and by means of hands, feet, or stick, they endeavored to influence the course of the ball. A vertical backstop of any solid material was required in 1893-94; the present size, 6 by 4 feet was agreed upon in 1895-96. Wire screens, plate glass, and wood were among the materials utilized....

The 10-second and 3-second rules were adopted in 1932-33 when an effort was being made to discourage stalling. A center line was created by extending the diameter of the center circle in either direction until it intercepted the side lines....The rules provided that a team in continuous control of the ball in its own back court had to advance it over the center line within a period of 10 seconds.

The other "time rule" was aimed at the pivot play and

> it forbade a player withholding the ball from play for more than 3 seconds while standing in his own free throw lane with his back to his basket. This was changed in 1935-36 to preclude a player remaining for more than 3 seconds in his free throw lane with or without the ball[180]

From these comments by Weyand it becomes clear that not all of the sophisticated rules that are required to direct the high-speed game of today, were evident in 1914. However, such rules as five-men teams, standardized court sizes, basketballs, and baskets were determined by this time and had thus established the fundamental characteristics of the game of basketball.

It would be an error to end this section without discussing the apparel worn by those early pioneers of the game. The members of Naismith's original team appeared in long gymnasium trousers and full-sleeved jerseys. Other players wore baseball or football pants or full or knee-length gymnasium tights, frequently with short trunks. Sleeveless or quarter-sleeve jerseys were adopted almost immediately and, within a few years, teams were dressed in uniforms similar to those in present use. Suction shoes were first used in 1902-03 season.[181] Numbers were required to be worn on the back of the shirt in 1912-13 and on the front and back in 1933-34.[182]

It is of interest to note that, in 1903, Spalding's top prices were as follows: basketball, $5.00; pair of goals, $4.00; sleeveless

[180] A.M. Weyand, The Cavalcade of Basketball (New York: Macmillan Company, 1960), pp. 11-15.

[181] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1902-03 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1902), p. 201.

[182] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1912-13 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1912) and O. Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1933-34 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1933).

worsted jersey, $1.25; duck knee pants, padded at hips and knees, $1.25; same in heavy drill, 80 cents; sateen knee pants, no padding, $1.25; worsted knee tights, $1.25; and stockings, $1.75. Spalding's best shoes sold for $4.00 a pair and their second grade shoe sold for $1.50 a pair.[183]

SUMMARY

Between 1892 and 1914 basketball was discovered, developed, and transmitted to all parts of the Dominion. The growth of basketball paralleled the social and economic changes occurring and the resultant industrialization, urbanization, and westward expansion in the young nation.

Basketball can attribute much of its success to the Y.M.C.A. for under its auspices the game was discovered and subsequently introduced to all parts of the country. The game was widely accepted by all age groups within the Y.M.C.A. and still remains as one of the most popular activities provided in the Y.M.C.A.'s "physical" programs. Other organizations including the educational institutions, the churches, the various athletic clubs and playground leagues, the militia, and other service clubs played a significant, but secondary role in the growth of basketball in Canada.

Thus, by the outbreak of the First World War basketball was accepted as a major winter indoor activity by many associations, agencies, and institutions across Canada which offered physical programs. The

[183] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1902-03 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1902), pp. 201-206.

continued growth and acceptance of basketball was only to be affected by the social, economic, and political influence of the ensuing years.

CHAPTER III

THE WAR PERIOD

The period between 1914 and 1923 is distinguished by World War I and its immediate effects on the Canadian people. The events, although important will only be mentioned briefly, since this disucssion is concerned with the effect they had on the game of basketball throughout the Dominion.

The war deeply influenced the whole life of Canada. The country supplied approximately three-quarter of a million men to the armed forces of whom two-thirds became casualities and 48,121 were killed in battle.[1] In 1914, however, not anticipating this great human sacrifice, Canadians entered the war exhibiting great enthusiasm for the Allied cause which produced a remarkable national feeling among all classes and throughout all regions of Canada. But the enthusiasm dwindled as the war continued. The political truce which was initiated toward the beginning of the conflict became strained and finally with the "conscription issue" and its results both federal political parties were ruptured and old sectional (English-French) differences were reopened.

The financial burden imposed by the war also weighed heavily upon the Canadian government. Canada found it impossible to finance its war expenditures out of current income and was forced to create new sources of income. Tariffs were increased, special taxes were imposed on a variety of sources from railway and steamship tickets to the gross income of loan and trust companies, and finally, in 1917, the first

[1] Edgar McInnis, Canada - A Political and Social History (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1959), p. 408.

Dominion income tax was introduced.[2] However, the returns from the taxes little more than met the ordinary current and capital requirements and the interest on the government's sharply mounting debts. The remainder of the war costs were met by borrowing.

The outbreak of the war had found Canada in a deepening depression and one of the immediate effects of the war was to provide relief for these increasing economic difficulties. By 1914 the investment boom, based on foreign borrowing, had come to an end. As a result, it became imperative to turn from the construction of capital works to greater production of exportable products to pay the interest on the large investments incurred since the turn of the century. This major shift in economic policy threatened a prolonged depression but the stimulus resulting from war-time demands enabled the Canadian economy to expand its production immensely during the war years.

This period of economic expansion was initiated under the impetus of two factors--the rising demand for war materials and the opening of markets that the chief European nations had formerly occupied but were no longer able to supply. The demands for primary commodities, especially food, by Britain and the European allies gave a tremendous stimulus to agriculture. The prairie acreage under cultivation in 1919 was almost eighty per cent greater than it had been in 1913 and the exports of wheat and flour doubled in value.[3] The demands for minerals, especially base metals, led to the opening of new mines. Nickle production was almost doubled and copper, lead, and zinc showed substantial gains and with the rising prices the production of these four metals almost tripled between

[2] Ibid., p. 409.

[3] Ibid., p. 407.

1913 and 1918.

Paralleling these developments was the growth of a war industry. Immediately after the war began, Canadian industrialists, whose plants were operating below capacity during the pre-war depression, secured munition contracts from the British. These orders were given with increasing volume and in the years of 1916, 1917, and 1918, munitions constituted about one-quarter of the total exports from Canada.[4]

When the war ended in November, 1918, the heavy cost of demobilization and the reestablishment of the forces kept the expenditures of the nation at war-time levels for another year and a half. During this time, half a million soldiers were reabsorbed into a society without much unemployment and the large export gap left by the stoppage of munition orders was filled by strong demands by many countries of Europe for foodstuffs and manufactured products.

With the cessation of war, there was an increase in consumer buying and a sharp increase in construction activities; the federal government initiated many public works programs and many of the provincial and municipal governments began projects which had been postponed by war. Lower briefly described Canada during this period:

> The beginning of the reconstruction period was marked by a high level of prosperity, attained as a result of the war. Canada in 1914 had been a flourishing country, but in 1919 even though the saying 'easy come, easy go' could properly be applied to much wartime wealth, it was close to being rich. This was particularly evident in the cities, where new residential quarters, larger and more elaborate shops and long strings of automobiles in the streets testified to wartime prosperity and to the rapidity with which urbanism was gaining the ascendancy in a country

[4] Ibid., p. 408.

hardly beyond the backwoods stage.[5]

During the early twenties, this era of post-war reconstruction led to new and impressive expansion. Wheat reached a new peak of productivity[6] and linked to this was the development of industrial capitalism, not merely in manufacturing but in the "exploitation of such natural resources as timber and minerals and water power."[7] By 1923, Canada was entering a period of unheard of economic prosperity.

Basketball in Canada Between 1914 and 1918

Basketball throughout Canada was not as deeply affected by the great war effort and the countless number of enlistments as one might suspect. Although the majority of leagues operated by the different associations, institutions, and agencies decreased in size, as a result of enlistment, the popularity of, and enthusiasm for, basketball remained. The basketball leagues in the larger metropolitan areas continued to thrive with many such cities hosting military leagues and tournaments. However, many smaller cities and towns were forced to abandon the game until their fighting men returned from the war. Such a situation arose in Victoria, British Columbia, in 1916:

> Victoria failed to have a team in the league last season, as all but one of the first team enlisted in the first and second drafts from British Columbia, and the younger element seemed to lose heart and could not put up a representative team. Other smaller Associations

[5] A.R.M. Lower, Colony to Nation (Toronto: Longmans, Green, and Company, 1946), p. 488.

[6] Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion - Provincial Relations, op. cit., p. 112.

[7] McInnis, op. cit., p. 425.

> throughout the Dominion are practically up against the same proposition.[8]

That same year, the larger city of Vancouver operated a very successful basketball program:

> The past season has been a very busy one with basket ball, notwithstanding that so many men have answered the call to arms and at this writing many have paid the supreme sacrifice. Vancouver, seems to have taken the lead despite the fact that her best men are at the front fighting the battles of the country....[9]

The Crowe Trophy league, emblematic of the Winnipeg city championship, maintained its popularity during the war. The major reason for this continued popularity was the presence of numerous military battalions stationed in the city:

> The Crowe Trophy basketball league at the Vaughan street Y.M.C.A. is just as popular this year as it has been in the past years despite the fact that many of the players have answered the call of their country.
>
> There are the same amount of teams entered this year as last year. The reason for this is that a number of players from the other towns are training in the city. There is also three teams entered from the different battalions stationed in the city.[10]

Although many of the intercity and interclub leagues throughout Ontario were suspended for the duration of the war, the intraclub leagues sponsored by many of the different associations continued to flourish. This was particularly true of the Young Men's Christian Associations:

> Basketball in Ontario had a very successful year, in spite of the fact that there were fewer representative

[8] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1916-17 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1916), p. 273.

[9] Ibid.

[10] Manitoba Free Press, November 26, 1915.

> teams due first no doubt to so many of the young men answering the call of King and country, and, secondly, the desire of the physical department committees to keep on the right side of the ledger. These conditions made it necessary for emphasis to be placed on house leagues....[11]

The Toronto Y.M.C.A.'s acting in accordance with the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s war policy of providing "recreational, educational, and religious activities for Canadian soldiers opened their doors to men in uniform and all such were permitted full and free membership in the Association."[12] One phase of the recreational portion of this policy which related to basketball was reported in 1916:

> Toronto Central reported a most successful soldiers' tournament. Eight teams, representing different battalions stationed at the camp, competed. The interest shown by the soldiers was great....[13]

The Halifax Y.M.C.A. also made their facilities available to service men during this period and several military and naval teams from throughout Canada played against Halifax Y.M.C.A. basketball teams.[14]

Basketball in Montreal also seemed to be little affected by the war effort:

> Notwithstanding the numerous enlistments of players to take part in a "bigger game" - the colossal world conflict - and many other perplexing matters which had to be overcome, the 1917-18 season of the Spalding Montreal City and District Basketball League was by

[11] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1916-17 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1916), p. 273.

[12] M.G. Ross, The Y.M.C.A. in Canada (Toronto: The Ryerson Press, 1951), p. 117.

[13] Hepbron, loc. cit.

[14] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1917-18 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1917), p. 213.

> far the most successful and prosperous ever experienced[15]

It is, therefore evident that the majority of basketball leagues in the larger municipalities of Canada continued to prosper during the war years.

The basketball leagues of the educational institutions were probably the most severely tested during the First World War. In many instances the programs of the schools and universities were inhibited by the withdrawal of students who were needed to contribute to the war effort by working on farms or in industry, or by enlisting in the armed forces. Such withdrawals deeply affected the athletic programs of many institutions.

Intercollegiate and interfaculty athletics continued as usual during the fall and winter of 1914 at the University of Toronto but "by the spring of 1915 practically all the athletes had either joined up or, if still in attendance were in uniform."[16] As a result:

> In the fall of 1915 a meeting of the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union was convened and it was unanimously agreed by the representatives of McGill, Queen's and Toronto that Intercollegiate competition should be suspended until the close of the war.[17]

Thus for the four war years athletic activities at the University of Toronto were confined entirely to interfaculty competition. Similar steps were taken by many of the other universities across Canada.

During this same period many of the high schools throughout the Dominion were forced to abandon interscholastic senior competition as

[15] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1918-19 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1918), p. 101.

[16] T.A. Reed, The Blue and White (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1944), p. 44.

[17] Ibid.

a "large number of players" had enlisted for overseas service.[18] The minutes of the Calgary School Board of January 10, 1916, illustrate the depressing effect that the war was having on interscholastic competition:

> The fact that it is unlikely that there would be senior competition for some years was discussed and on motion of Messrs. McNab and McKenzie all Senior trophies were changed to Intermediate series trophies.[19]

This gloomy prediction was adopted in September, 1916, when all senior interscholastic competition in the high schools of Calgary was terminated until the completion of the First World War.

It can, therefore, be concluded that although the number of basketball participants and leagues throughout Canada decreased, the game maintained its popularity during the First World War. This was particularly true in the larger urban areas and in localities near military training bases. However, it was the Y.M.C.A.'s with their continuing "four-fold" program for the youth of the country and their policy of supplying all service men with every possible need, including recreation, that continued to be the major agency in Canada where basketball was played during the war years.

The Y.M.C.A. Enters the Great Conflict

Early in August, 1914, when the war with Germany appeared imminent, the Military Service Department of the National Council of Y.M.C.A.'s of Canada offered its services to the Canadian government. This offer was accepted immediately by the Honourable Sam Hughes, K.C.B.,

[18] W.A. Steckle, "An Historical Survey of the Growth and Development of Interscholastic Athletics in the Public Schools of Calgary" (unpublished thesis for Master of Science, University of Washington, Seattle, 1958), p. 54.

[19] Ibid., p. 53.

Minister of Militia, on behalf of the Canadian government.[20] The program of services offered by the Association during the war, both in Canada and abroad, was as varied as were the situations and locations in which the Association found itself, or as the resourcefulness of its leaders. However, the major types of programs offered were: sports and athletics, religion, entertainment, education, canteen and similar projects.[21]

Although the complete program offered to the service men by the Y.M.C.A. in conjunction with the government during the war years was extremely beneficial, it is only within the scope of this discussion to consider the "sports and athletic" program, and more particularly the basketball program. The military were greatly interested in sports and athletics because of their concern for the physical fitness of the men. In some camps, both in Canada and overseas, special officers of the General Staff were assigned to supervise athletics. The Y.M.C.A. found it necessary to cooperate, in some centers, with these officers in organizing and promoting sports and in other localities, the Association was on its own. But the recreational pattern which became apparent during the war years, was that of a committee responsible for sports and athletics with a Y.M.C.A. officer as Executive Secretary.[22]

Basketball leagues were organized by these Executive Secretaries in the training camps throughout Canada and at the local Y.M.C.A.'s of cities and towns near these bases. Such a league was organized in Kingston, Ontario:

> Kingston, Ontario, reported the resurrection of the

[20] Ross, op. cit., p. 273.

[21] Ibid., p. 280.

[22] Ibid.

> City League, which had been dead for five years. The success of the league was due to so many soldiers in the city. The following teams were entered. Two from the 34th Battery, C.F.A.; two from the 33rd Battery, C.F.A.; Queen's University Y.M.C.A. and Ko Low Its....[23]

Halifax, the major point of embarkation for many of the Canadian soldiers, also hosted many military teams between 1914 and 1918:

> The Halifax Y.M.C.A. senior team met several military teams of Western Canada, with only one defeat during the season. The sailors of the Canadian Navy have taken up the game enthusiastically, and have met many military teams from various parts of Canada, games being played in the Halifax Y.M.C.A. gym. These games have usually been witnessed by large numbers of Sailors from the British Imperial Fleet, who have taken a lively interest in the game....[24]

Oscar Pearson, Senior Sports Officer of the Third Canadian Division, had a permanent outdoor basketball court constructed at the military training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1915. Pearson stated that similar courts were constructed at other bases throughout Canada but they were used very little.[25] Pearson accompanied his division to England and then to France:

> In England there was no league basketball, and the only two basketball courts that I knew of were the London Y.M.C.A., a Poly-technic Athletic Club. In France where I served for eighteen months, there was no basketball. Warfare was largely trench-warfare. Battallions were stationed in front line trenches, support trenches, and reserve areas about ten miles back of the front lines, and all under shell fire. About once a month battallions were back in rest areas for two weeks to a month unless called into action.

[23] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1916-17 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1916), p. 275.

[24] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1917-18 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1917), p. 213.

[25] Letter from Oscar Pearson to E. Barry Mitchelson, November 23, 1967.



Figure 25.--The permanent outdoor basketball court constructed at the military training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake in 1915.

Source: From the personal files of Mr. Oscar Pearson.

> These areas were about twenty-five miles behind the lines. In the reserve areas, and rest areas, Soccer, Hand ball, Soft ball, Volley ball, Boxing and wrestling, but no basketball....[26]

It can be noted that the Military Service Department of the Canadian Y.M.C.A. included basketball as one of the recreation activities offered in the military training camps throughout Canada and military basketball leagues were also organized by many of the Y.M.C.A.'s in cities and towns neighbouring such camps. However, no references have been found that indicate basketball was played by Canadian service men while overseas during the First World War.

Basketball Continues to Increase in Popularity Between 1918 and 1923

With the termination of the war in 1918, the returning members of the armed forces reflected their disapproval of physical training with its emphasis on calisthenics and drill and expressed their interest in athletics and physical recreation pursuits.[27] This feeling was injected into the prosperous post-war Canadian society which immediately promoted a latent enthusiasm for games and sports. As Canada entered a period of economic prosperity, competitive athletics was also emerging into an unprecedented era of expansion and acceptance.[28]

The popularity of basketball had continued throughout the larger municipalities of Canada during the war years but it was the enthusiasm of returning military personnel which enabled basketball leagues in the smaller cities and towns throughout Canada to successfully reorganize

[26] Ibid.

[27] W.F.R. Kennedy, "Health, Physical Education and Recreation In Canada: A History of Professional Preparation" (unpublished thesis for Doctor of Education, Columbia University, New York, 1955), p. 80.

[28] Ibid.

and stimulated the city leagues to record registrations. Ontario began to report a renewed interest in the game during the season of 1918-19:

> The Associations report a greater interest than any year during the war, and state that the interest in basketball increased to the end of the season....[29]

And by the 1923 season, Ontario recorded its most successful season:

> Toronto and Ontario during the winter of 1922-23 experienced the best basketball season since the game has been played here. The Toronto and District League was organized in six sections (senior, intermediate, junior, juvenile, midget, and bantam)...there were more than seventy teams entered in the six divisions, and the competition was of the keenest variety....[30]

Similar accounts from other areas throughout the Dominion appeared during this period. Three years after the cessation of war, Montreal reported:

> Basketball in 1920-21 thrived in the city of Montreal as it never thrived before. More leagues, more players, better officiating and larger attendance all combined to make the season the greatest ever experienced in this city....[31]

Basketball which had been slow to develop in the Maritimes had by 1922 so increased in popularity that it was second only to hockey as the favourite winter sport of these provinces.[32] In fact, "in Nova Scotia the game was played from Syndey to Yarmouth and every town of any size

[29] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1919-20 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1919), p. 165.

[30] Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1923-24 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1923), p. 167.

[31] Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1921-22 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1921), p. 96.

[32] Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1922-23 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1922), p. 37.

had a court."[33]

This expansion of basketball was also evident throughout the western provinces. The Manitoba Free Press reported that the Crowe Trophy competition, emblematic of the city championship, had a record registration of teams in 1921[34] and that Brandon, the only other centre of Manitoba during this period providing a basketball program, was expanding its schedule to include an intermediate as well as a senior basketball league.[35] Basketball also experienced a revival in such Alberta centers as Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, and Raymond as a result of the "return of the boys from overseas who were familiar with the game."[36]

Basketball was also thriving in many of the high schools and universities throughout the country. In January, 1920, officials from the universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewans, and Alberta approved the formation of the Western Canada Interuniversity Athletic Union[37] and the next year the University of Alberta was undefeated in league play and won the first W.C.I.A.U. basketball championship.[38] The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, consisting at this time of Queen's University, McGill University, and the University of Toronto resumed

[33] Ibid.

[34] Manitoba Free Press, November 9, 1921.

[35] Ibid., November 20, 1920.

[36] G.T. Hepbron (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1919-20 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1919), p. 166.

[37] D.F. Anderson, "The History of Physical Education in the City Schools of Winnipeg" (unpublished thesis for Master of Science, University of California, Los Angeles, 1964), p. 14.

[38] Edmonton Bulletin, March 3, 1921.

intercollegiate competition during the fall of 1919 and the University of Toronto won the league basketball championship that year.[39] Toronto then proceeded to win three of the next five league championships and part of this success was no doubt a result of the popularity of the game on the University of Toronto campus:[40]

> Basketball is booming in an unprecedented manner at the U. of T.....It is the purpose of those in charge to bring as many as possible into the game....Besides the Intercollegiate team, the U. of T. has a team in each of the four sections of the Toronto and District Basketball League. These four teams have yet to be defeated and should go a long way towards winning the championship of their respective leagues.
>
> Eighteen teams have entered the Interfaculty series for the Sifton Cup, and, although the schedule does not begin until after New Year's, they are already practicing regularly....[41]

As a result of the increased interest in sporting activities during this post-war period, similar extensive basketball programs were also initiated on most of the university campuses across the Dominion.

High school basketball competition during this period had not only increased in popularity but it had become more extensive. Areas throughout Canada which previously had not had representative associations began to organize interscholastic basketball leagues. Such a league representing the southwestern area of Ontario was organized on December 22, 1921, when the high schools of Galt, Kitchener, Guelph, Woodstock, London, Sarnia, and Windsor formed the Western Ontario Interscholastic

[39] T.A. Reed, The Blue and White (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1944), p. 223.

[40] Ibid.

[41] Toronto Globe, December 3, 1920.

Basketball Association.[42] During that same winter, what is believed to be the first provincial high school boys basketball league was formed in Alberta.[43] The league included all provincial Normal schools and high schools; and, Victoria High School of Edmonton won the first provincial league championship by defeating the Raymond Agricultural School by a score of 35 to 29.[44]

The physical departments of Y.M.C.A.'s throughout Canada were also required to expand their athletic programs to facilitate the increased demand for athletic and recreational activities. This growth was discussed in the Toronto Globe of January 21, 1920:

> "Y" Sport Booms Coast to Coast
> ---
> Athletic Revival Witnesses Unprecedented Enthusiasm Throughout Dominion
> ---
>
> The annual meeting of the Athletic League of the Young Men's Christian Association of Canada was held at Central Y.M.C.A. yesterday. Delegates were present from the Atlantic to the Pacific....
>
> The report brought out the following facts--The league represents 65 Y.M.C.A.'s in Canada with a membership of over 40,000 of whom over 20,000 are actively using the physical department, it has 50 gymnasiums, 45 swimming pools and 22 athletic fields owned or rented....[45]

This unprecedented growth of the physical departments of the Y.M.C.A. was partially a result of the continuing success of their basketball programs.[46] As an example, Y.M.C.A. basketball was so successful in

[42] Ibid., December 22, 1921.

[43] Edmonton Bulletin, January 31, 1922.

[44] Ibid., March 11, 1922.

[45] Toronto Globe, January 21, 1920.

[46] Ibid.

Ontario that in 1919 the first provincial senior basketball competition was held under the auspices of the Central Y.M.C.A. of Toronto and twenty-seven teams competed for the trophy which was won by the Otozell team of the Central Y.M.C.A.[47]

As a result of this increasing popularity of basketball in many of the associations, institutions, and agencies during this post-war period, the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, which was still controlling the basketball programs of the different provinces, found that its administrative responsibilities were greatly increased. To relieve itself of this administrative burden, the A.A.U. of Canada created the Canadian Basketball Association in June of 1923 and appointed Mr. Cecil E. Race of Edmonton as the provincial president.[48] A statement discussing the development of the C.B.A. appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin on March 1, 1924:

> Following his (Cecil E. Race) appointment last June by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, he drew up a tentative scheme in correspondence with the leading basketballers in the various provinces, and submitted his scheme to the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in Vancouver last October. This scheme, which met with the hearty endorsation of the Amateur Union, provided for a provisional council, consisting of two representatives from each of the districts recognized by the Amateur Union, in which basketball was organized to any extent. These two persons were in each instance to represent the claims of men's basketball and women's basketball respectively in their districts. They were duly elected by basketball organizations in organized districts and were appointed by the provisional president in districts in which organization had not yet been perfected.
>
> A questionnaire was then circulated to the members of this council, resulting in a mail vote of such unanimity that arrangements were easy to perfect for the carrying

[47] Ibid.

[48] Edmonton Bulletin, March 1, 1924.

> through of Canadian championship play-offs for the current season....[49]

Therefore, although not all provinces had provincial basketball associations, all provinces were granted membership in the Canadian Basketball Association; and, as a result, basketball was to have its first truly national basketball championship in the spring of 1924 with each province eligible to enter its provincial champion. This Dominion championship would be in contrast to all previous such championships which included only the Ontario titleist and the winners of the Quebec championship.

SUMMARY

Although the number of participants playing basketball in Canada decreased slightly during the First World War, the popularity of the game remained as basketball continued to be played in many of the larger urban areas of Canada. Some of these centers even hosted military leagues and tournaments but it was the Y.M.C.A. which contributed most by perpetuating the popularity of basketball among the service men through establishing basketball leagues in the military training camps throughout Canada.

With the termination of war, basketball's popularity increased to new heights and the Canadian Basketball Association had to be organized to oversee the different basketball programs throughout the Dominion and to preside over the national basketball championship.

[49] Ibid.

CHAPTER IV

THE POST-WAR AND DEPRESSION PERIOD

The period between 1923 and 1936 throughout the Dominion was characterized by a paradox. Canada's economy during the twenties reached a new peak of productivity but it was this same economy, based upon raw material exports, which resulted in Canada being thrust into the deepest depression she had ever experienced.

During the twenties, the rising export values, which provided the basis for the growing prosperity in Canada, were a result of a number of changes which were affecting the Canadian economy. The shortage of foodstuffs in Europe, the application of new techniques to virgin resources for whose products there was a rising world demand, the low cost of ocean transportation resulting from the excess capacity in shipping, and the opening of the Panama Canal, all produced this new era of expansion.[1] Canadian wheat exports benefited most from these effects as ever increasing amounts of wheat continued to be shipped overseas.

However, between 1925 and 1929 many of these European countries, whose agricultural production had increased, imposed protective tariffs upon foodstuffs. For some time, however, the effects of these basic international trade reductions went unnoticed as a result of "the failure of Russia to re-enter the export market on any substantial scale, large United States loans to Europe, speculative holding of surplus stocks and the high rate of business activity enabled overseas exporters

[1] Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, Canada: 1867-1939 (Ottawa: Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, 1940), p. 114.

to ship an increasing volume of wheat until the end of the boom in 1929."[2] However, this serious weakness in Canada's economic structure became evident during the late twenties as the Dominion became even more deeply committed to the profitable sale of wheat.

Other factors besides the expanding market for wheat influenced the economic growth of Canada during this period. The war-time developments of hydro-electric power, the gasoline engine, and new industrial metals were of great significance to Canada for they exposed previously virgin resources. British Columbia and the northern areas of Ontario and Quebec (Precambrian Shield) became new areas for large staple industries particularly mining and lumbering. These developments were reflected in the appearance of new communities which were to figure in the expansion of competitive sports in Canada.

By the end of this decade Canada had attained a high level of prosperity as a result of increased export incomes from western wheats, the exploitation of previously virgin resources, and the increased capital expenditures which arose out of these developments. However, the nation's increasingly specialized society remained greatly dependent upon raw material exports which greatly enhanced Canada's vulnerability to economic fluctuations. This vulnerability was totally revealed by the world depression which was in full swing by 1930:

> The Dominion, dependent for its prosperity on a reasonable price level and an active demand for its staple exports, faced curtailed markets and a drastic drop in the world prices of primary commodities. Mining was somewhat cushioned by the irrational persistence of a stable market for gold at a time when nearly all currencies had thrown over the gold standard and by Canada's retention of a virtual monopoly in nickle production. Nonetheless,

[2] Ibid., p. 115.

> there was a serious fall in the price of silver and the leading base metals, and such staples as lumber and fish and newsprint fell in price by from 30 to 60 per cent by 1933, with a corresponding drop in export values.[3]

Most disastrous of all was the slump in wheat exportation. Even before the depression, the world wheat market was decreasing as European production revived after the war and many of these European countries to protect their agriculture production imposed restrictions on food imports. The depression only accentuated this trend of decreasing wheat markets and prices. To further complicate the western farmer's plight, the droughts of 1934 and 1937 so decreased production that many persons were forced to leave their lands. Thus, the depression had struck at the very base of the national economy--raw material exports.

Industry was affected by the decline of farm purchasing power and consequently this curtailed market for consumer goods was accompanied by a slump in construction activity and in the demand for capital goods. As a result, unemployment fluctuated between 500,000 and 600,000 during the depression and by 1935 ten per cent of the population was receiving relief.[4]

The period between 1930 and 1936 was typified by rural distress and urban unemployment with the federal and the provincial governments offering only partial remedies for dealing with the depression and its effects. At best their solutions were uncertain and unsatisfactory and offered many of the distressed population neither decent living standards nor security for the future.

[3]Edgar McInnis, Canada - A Political and Social History (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1959), p. 441.

[4]Report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, op. cit., p. 148.

In contrast to Canada's slumping economy during the early thirties, basketball continued to increase in popularity throughout the Dominion as indicated by the increased registration in the different leagues in the country. Basketball also expanded to such areas as the interior of British Columbia and northern Ontario and Quebec which were being homesteaded and industrialized during this period. These settlements adopted basketball as one of their favourite winter activities.

The expansion of basketball throughout British Columbia during the depression was discussed in the 1934-35 edition of Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide:

> Canada's far West had one of the best seasons in years....During the season some four to five thousand players on more than four hundred teams playing in thirty-seven cities and towns, scattered in some cases hundreds of miles apart....[5]

Even many of the newly settled areas in the Precambrian Shield were quick to accept basketball and initiate leagues throughout the north lands of Ontario. Timmins High School was one of the first to begin collegiate competition in northern Ontario and they won two championships in 1930:

> Timmins High and Technical School won the Northern Ontario Collegiate Championship by defeating North Bay, 16-5. This team also carried off the Timmins and District championship with victories over Hollinger Mines, McIntyre Mines, Abitibi Paper Company and the Kapuskasing Paper Company. Timmins has the honour of being the most northerly team ever to win this championship....Real evidence of the progress made by northern players is shown in comparison. Six years ago the City League winners were men who had learned the game in Southern Ontario and United States. Last season the High School won the city title with players who averaged but eighteen years. This indicates the proficiency attained by the boys of Northern Ontario, and the game continues to grow more popular each year.[6]

[5]Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1934-35 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1934), p. 190.

[6]Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1930-31 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1930), p. 281.

Further proof that basketball was being accepted by other newly developed areas of the Precambrian Shield was evident by the increased participation in basketball throughout Quebec. The popularizing of basketball outside of the metropolitan area of Montreal had been almost non-existent until the middle of the twenties; however, by 1933, it was reported that the caliber of play had improved by "leaps and bounds" and that the game was played in every part of the province.[7]

Besides basketball being accepted by many of the more recently settled areas of Canada, it was also expanding in some of the older areas of the Dominion which had been slow in adopting the game. This was particularly true of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. For many years basketball was only played in the Manitoba centers of Brandon and Winnipeg but by 1936 Rodgers reported that "from Winnipeg in the south to Brandon in the west and to Flin Flon in the north, organized basketball is played by over 1300 men and boys, comprising of 140 teams, in the province of Manitoba."[8] The expansion of basketball throughout Saskatchewan was probably the slowest of any province in Canada but while the west was still in the midst of the depression, Rodgers discussed Saskatchewan's renewed interest in the game:

> Interest in basketball during the past three years has been on the up-grade, both in relation to caliber of play and number of teams participating. Last season the number of American players in Regina added greatly to the caliber of the play in that city....[9]

Thus by 1936 basketball had continued to increase in popularity

[7]Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1933-34 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1933), p. 161.

[8]Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1936-37 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1936), p. 128.

[9]Ibid.

in the established areas of Canada and was also being introduced into the new municipalities of the far west and the north which were being created as a result of the exploitation of such virgin natural resources as minerals, timber, and hydro-electric power. The expansion of the game was further augmented by the fact that many prairie towns following the example of the larger cities in the west were engaged in establishing intercity and intracity leagues. In fact, the depression may have had a beneficial effect upon the growth of basketball for many of the unemployed men, during the 1930's, sought relief during their hours of boredom by frequenting many of the different agencies, institutions, and associations which offered recreational activities. This belief was confirmed when one considered the increased registration in such basketball associations as the Ontario Amateur Basketball Association of 1934:

> The Ontario Amateur Basketball Association enjoyed the best season since its inception, having over 6,000 players registered in eight series: Senior, Senior B, Intermediate, Intermediate B, Junior, Juvenile, Senior Interscholastic and Junior Interscholastic....[10]

And the Toronto City Playground League of 1936:

> The Toronto Playgrounds Basketball League enjoyed its most successful season when 99 teams played through a stirring three month campaign in quest of championship laurels. The number of teams that started off the season was an all-time record for any league in the Province of Ontario, if not in Canada. There is no doubt that the Playground circuit has become the largest of its kind in the country....[11]

Probably the only detrimental effect which the depression and its resulting "tight money" had on basketball was to cause many of the

[10] Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1934-35 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1934), p. 186.

[11] Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1936-37 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1936), p. 133.

provincial and dominion play-off games to be cancelled or rescheduled. The western provinces were most severely affected by this condition:

> The past season (1934) again saw many first class Junior teams in the Canadian West, but, as in previous years, provincial associations did not encourage their entry into Canadian playdowns. Poor crop conditions in the Prairies and general business depression still hindered playdowns, as great distances would have to be traveled between competing teams and gate receipts necessary to cover costs were difficult to get....[12]

British Columbia was also unable to complete the junior provincial play-offs in 1933:

> The actual finals of the junior sections were not completed owing to financial stringency. With great distances to be covered between the competing teams, and gates poor, the finals were not completed....[13]

It can, therefore, be concluded that basketball further increased in popularity in the established leagues through the Dominion during this period and the game was also introduced into such newly developed areas of Canada as the interior of British Columbia and northern Ontario and Quebec. Even the prairie provinces which had been slow in popularizing the game demonstrated a new interest in basketball when many of the smaller towns organized local teams and leagues. Possibly another factor which contributed to basketball's popularity during this depressed time was the small amount of money that was needed to equip and operate a team. Probably the only detrimental effect that the depression had on basketball was to limit the extent of interprovincial and intra-provincial competition as a result of "tight money."

[12] Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1934-35 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1934), p. 186.

[13] Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1933-34 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1933), p. 163.

The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association

It was only after the creation of the Canadian Basketball Association, later known as the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, in June of 1923 that basketball assumed a cohesive national character. This was possible with all administrative responsibilities now being controlled by one body. As soon as Mr. Cecil E. Race was appointed provisional C.B.A. president in 1923 by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, he attempted to construct a united basketball structure by proposing national basketball championships for both women and men and by encouraging all the provinces to organize provincial basketball associations which would be absolutely autonomous in governing provincial matters but would be controlled by the national body when considering interprovincial and national matters.[14]

Manitoba was the last province of the Dominion to organize such a provincial association in January of 1927:

> Brandon city, the Armouries league, the Y.M.C.A. and the University of Manitoba were represented at a meeting Saturday night in the Y.M.C.A. called together for the purpose of organizing a provincial basketball association. Sixteen delegates were in attendance and the problems of the game in Manitoba were fully discussed. The questions of playdowns, control of championship contests, constitution of a club, individual and club registration and the form of play-downs were all discussed at length....[15]

Race was able to enact his second proposal when, in the spring of 1924, he organized the first sanctioned national basketball championships for both men and women. The Edmonton Grads won the Canadian Women's Senior

[14] Edmonton Bulletin, March 1, 1924.

[15] Manitoba Free Press, January 31, 1927.

championship[16] and the Raymond Union Jacks won the Senior Men's championship.[17] It, however, must be mentioned that only three provinces entered teams in the men's play-downs in 1924 and neither the Ontario representative, Toronto West End Y.M.C.A., nor the Quebec representative, Montreal A.A.A., would guarantee the necessary expenses to Raymond to travel east for the championship series.[18] Thus, Raymond won the first Canadian Men's Senior title by default. However, this was the last year that the Dominion championships proved to be so unpopular. In 1925, the men's play-downs for the Canadian championship included teams representing all of the basketball districts of Canada--Maritimes (Nova Scotia and New Brunswick), Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The Thunder Bay Basketball Association was added to the list of original districts belonging to the C.A.B.A. in 1929:

> The Thunder Bay Basketball association was organized last night and it was decided to affiliate with the Canadian Amateur Basketball association and take part, if possible, in the Dominion playdowns in the senior men's and women's series. Twelve clubs in the Twin Cities (Fort William and Port Arthur) are expected to affiliate with the new organization....[19]

However, the Thunder Bay district only competed in three Canadian Senior Men's play-downs before they withdrew from further competition.

In 1928 the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association also approved interprovincial play-downs between the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the intermediate and junior

[16] T. Frayne and P. Gzowski, Great Canadian Sports Stories (Toronto: The Canadian Centennial Publishing Company, 1965), p. 53.

[17] Edmonton Bulletin, April 1, 1924.

[18] Ibid.

[19] Manitoba Free Press, January 9, 1929.

levels and the winners of these play-offs, which were to be structured and administered in the same manner as the Canadian Senior play-downs, were to be recognized as the Dominion champions.[20] The Intermediate championship of this year was won by the Sun Life team of Montreal and the Junior title was won by the Glebe Collegiate Institute of Ottawa.[21]

This play-off system was retained by the C.A.B.A. throughout this period and its success was discussed by Gordon Root, a C.A.B.A. executive, in 1931:

> Since the inauguration of the Canadian basketball play-offs in 1925 (1924), the court game has developed rapidly in the Dominion and today is a major sport throughout the country. Naturally, the indoor pastime has difficulty in making headway against the competition afforded by ice hockey; yet, in spite of this, the teams competing in the national finals generally display a class of ball-handling comparable to that witnessed in the United States....
>
> The system adopted by the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association in selecting a national champion has been remarkably successful since its inception. In each of the provinces a subsidiary association has been organized, through which the individual leagues are affiliated with the Dominion body. With the announcement of the league winners the provincial group conducts an elimination series, naming the successful representative as the candidate of that province in the national playdowns. From the champions of each province Eastern and Western victors are decided, and a two-game series (the length of the series increased during the following years) between these squads is recognized as the Canadian Championship....[22]

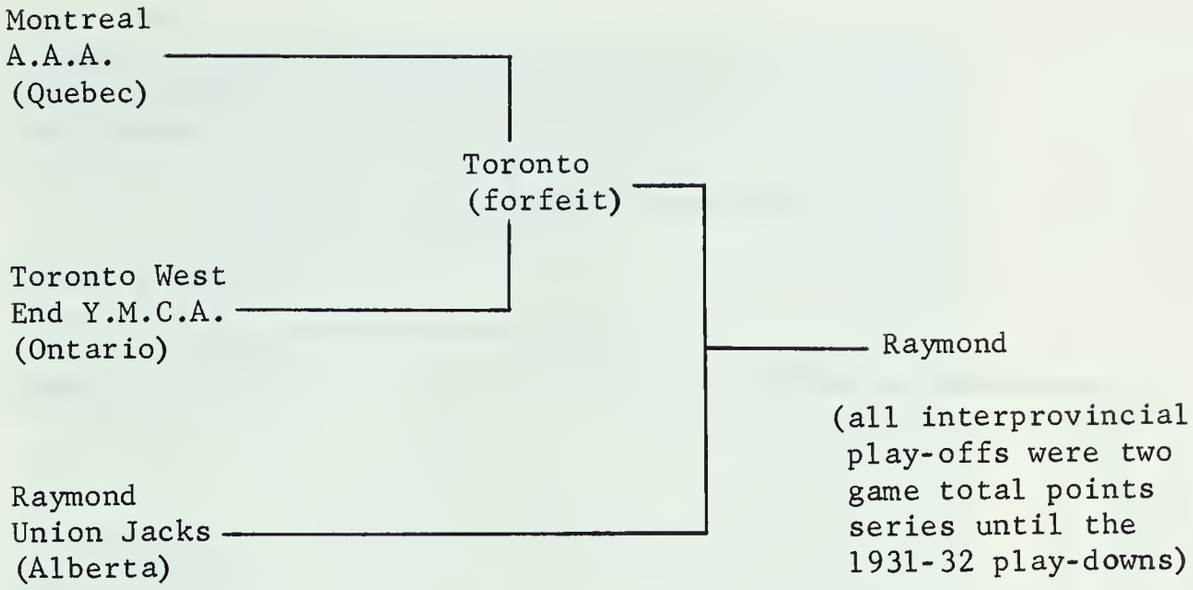
The charts on the following pages denote this play-off structure and include all Senior winners from the district level to the Senior Canadian championship from 1924 until 1936.

[20] Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1928-29 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1928), p. 277.

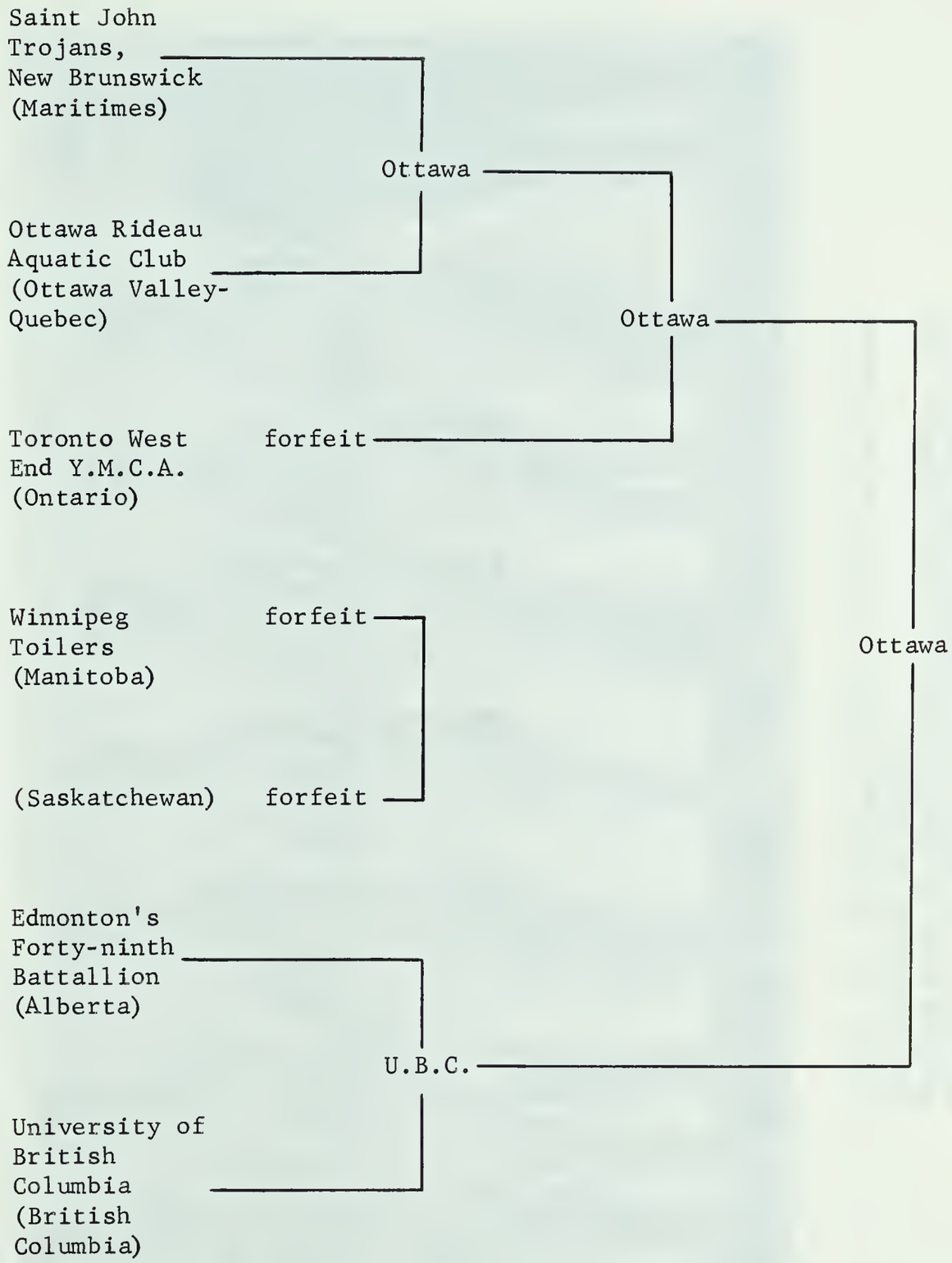
[21] Ibid.

[22] Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1931-32 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1931), p. 181.

1923-24


Montreal
A.A.A.
(Quebec)
Toronto
(forfeit)
Toronto West
End Y.M.C.A.
(Ontario)
Raymond
Raymond
Union Jacks
(Alberta)
(all interprovincial play-offs were two game total points series until the 1931-32 play-downs)

1924-25


Saint John Trojans, New Brunswick (Maritimes)
Ottawa
Ottawa Rideau Aquatic Club (Ottawa Valley-Quebec)
Ottawa
Toronto West End Y.M.C.A. (Ontario)
forfeit
Winnipeg Toilers (Manitoba)
forfeit
Ottawa
(Saskatchewan)
forfeit
Edmonton's Forty-ninth Battallion (Alberta)
U.B.C.
University of British Columbia (British Columbia)



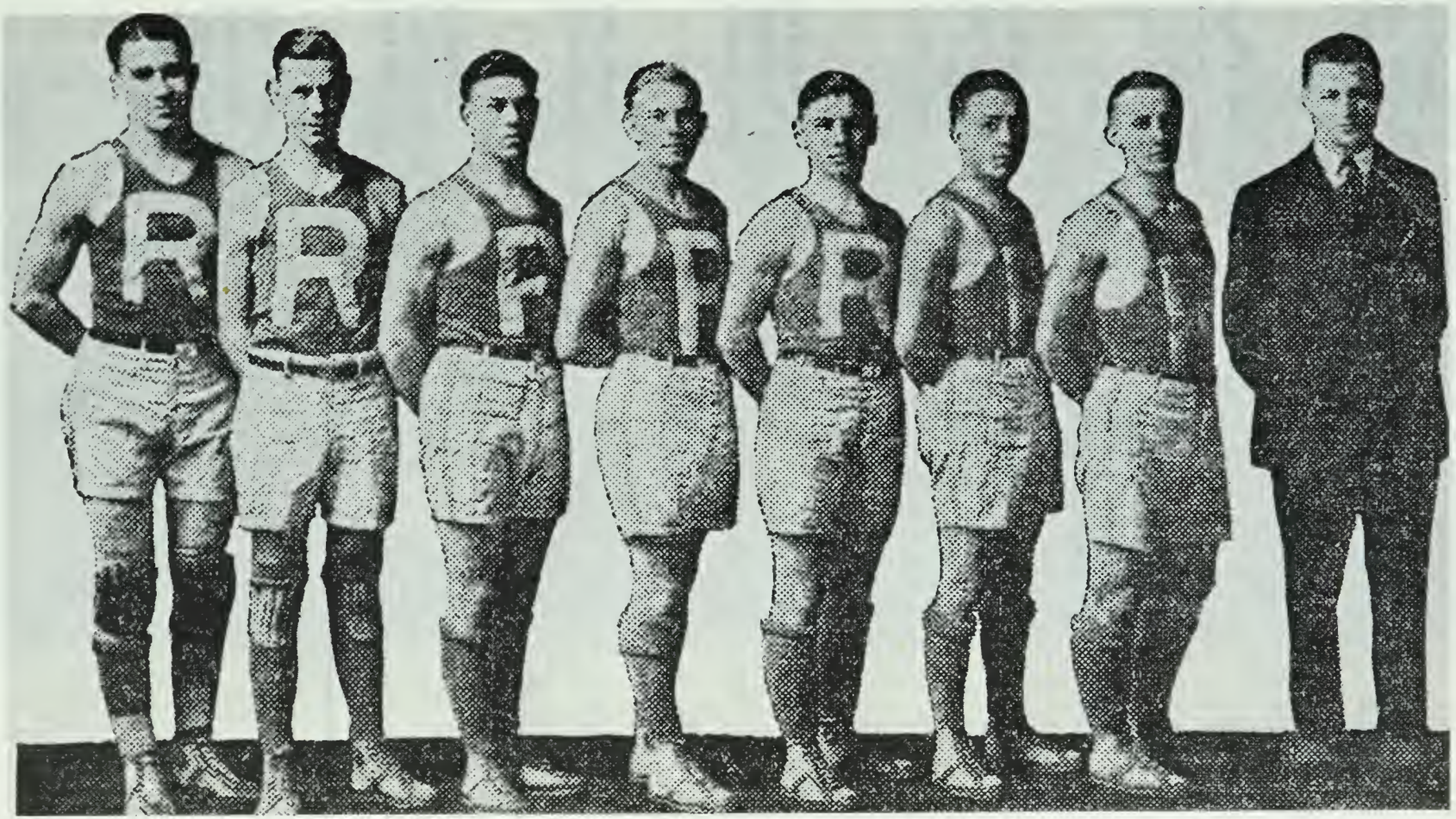


Figure 26.--The Ottawa Rideaus, 1924-25 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada.
Reading left to right. Don Young, Lyle Laishley, Eric Kilpatrick, Ed Godwin, Ab Charbonneau (Captain), Sid Cook, Jake Jamieson, and Orrie Hodgkin (Manager).

Source: From the personal files of Mr. Arnold Henderson.



1925-26

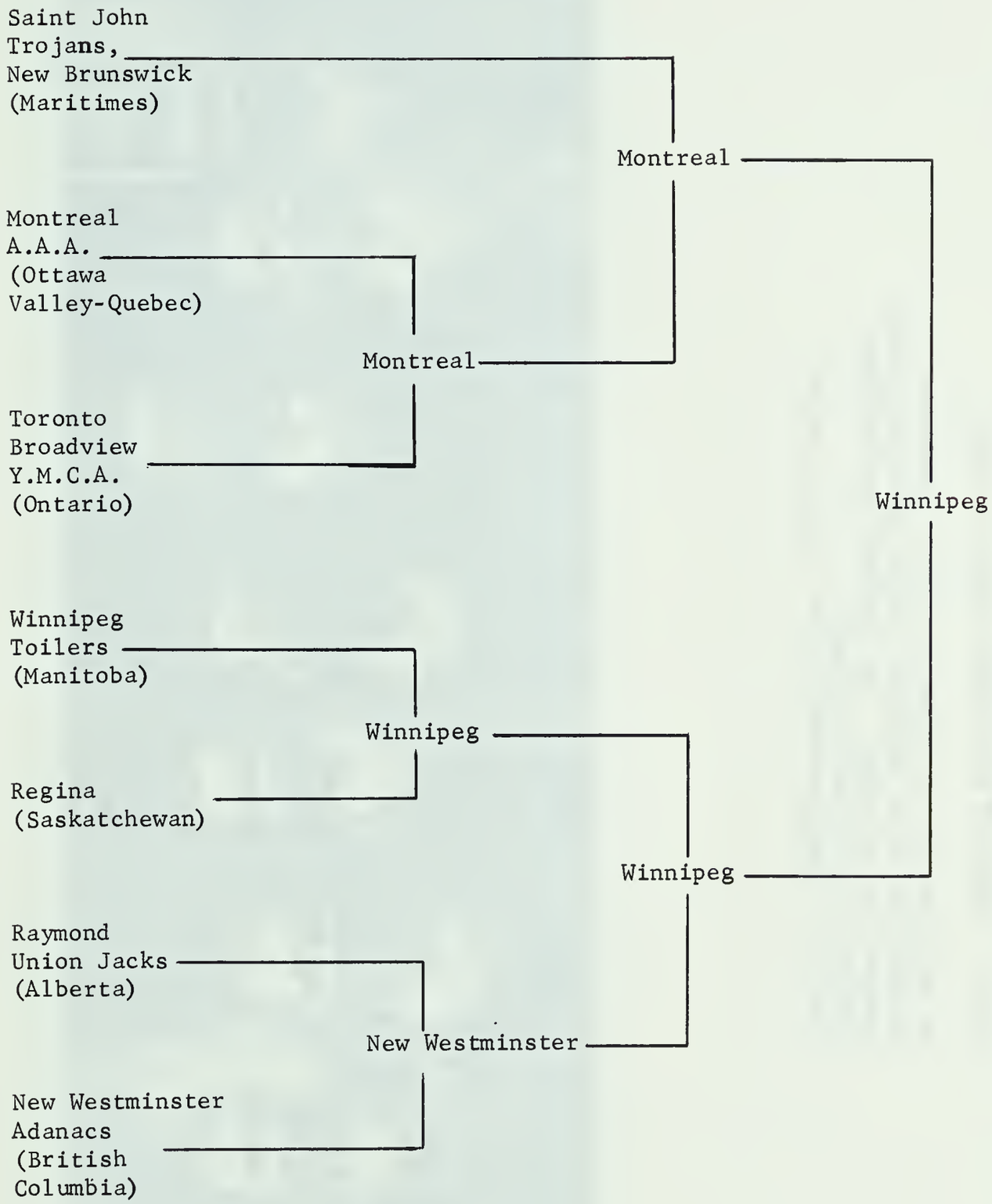
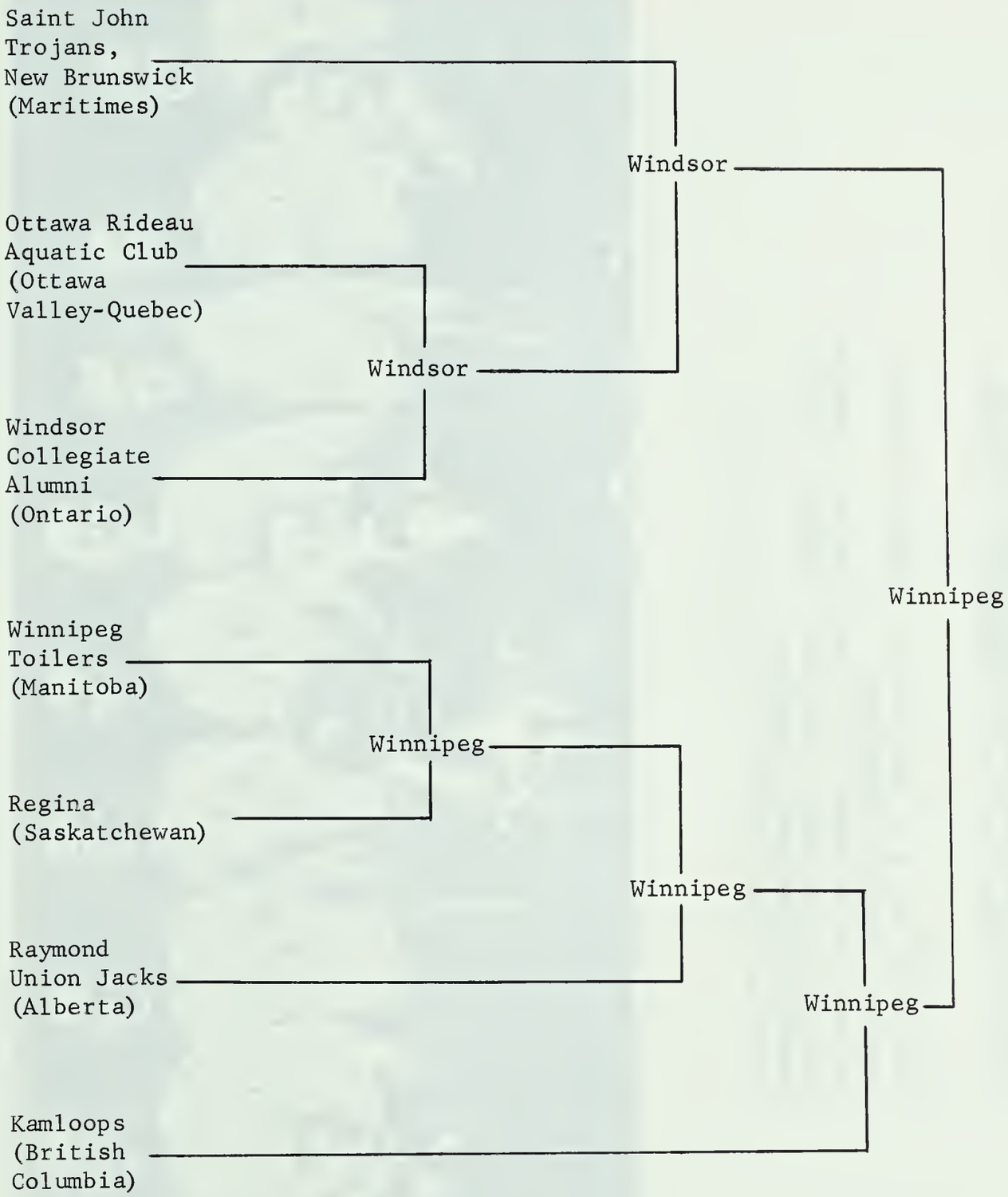

Saint John Trojans, New Brunswick (Maritimes)
Montreal
Montreal A.A.A. (Ottawa Valley-Quebec)
Montreal
Toronto Broadview Y.M.C.A. (Ontario)
Winnipeg
Winnipeg Toilers (Manitoba)
Winnipeg
Regina (Saskatchewan)
Winnipeg
Raymond Union Jacks (Alberta)
New Westminster
New Westminster Adanacs (British Columbia)

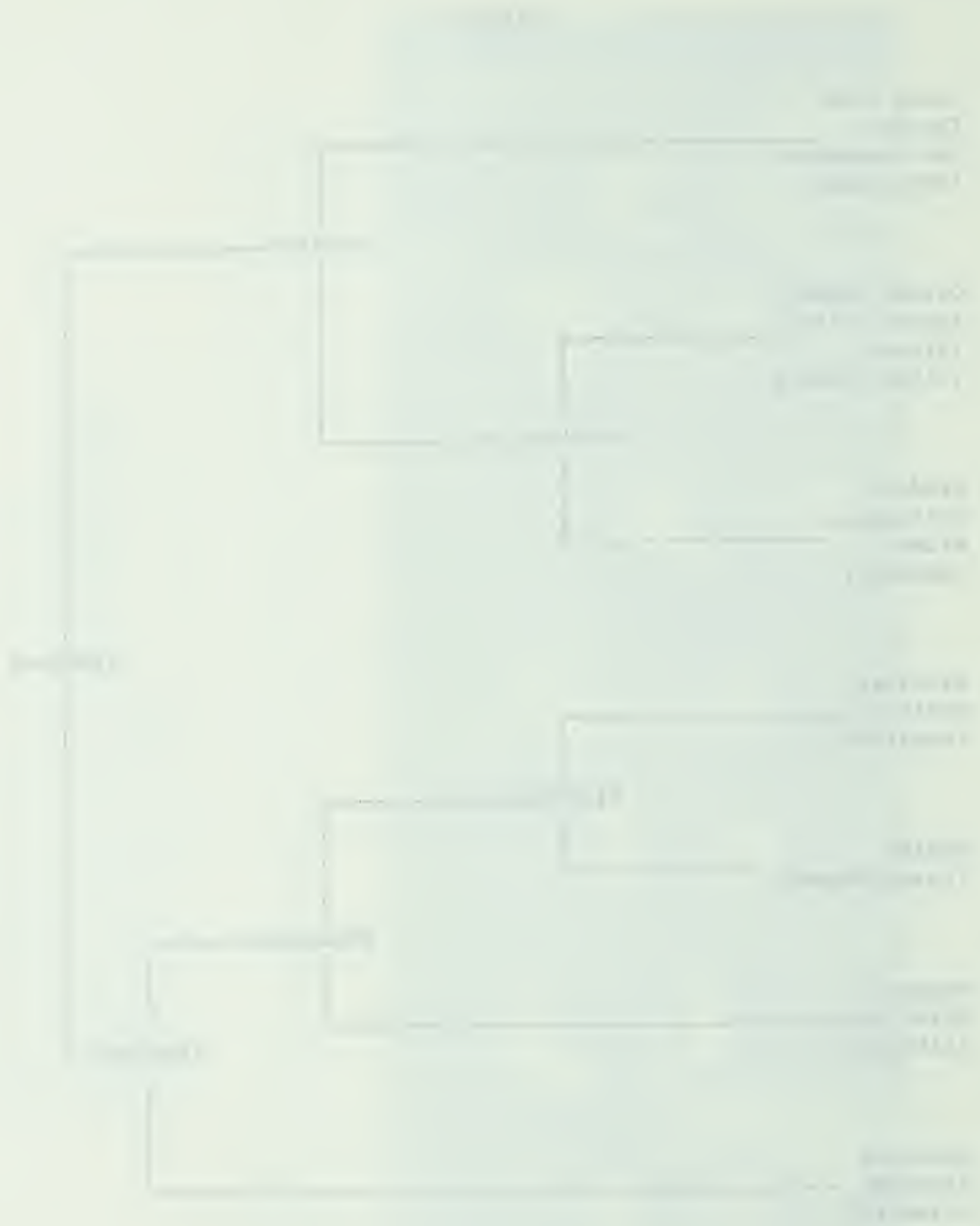


Figure 27.--The Winnipeg Toilers, 1925-26 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada.
Reading left to right. Jim Clifford, Len Sinclair, W. Ferguson, Henry Schendel, Gordon Cummings, George Wilson (Captain), Al Silverthorne, W. Thorogood.

Source: Manitoba Free Press, April 23, 1926.

1926-27


Saint John Trojans, New Brunswick (Maritimes)
Windsor
Ottawa Rideau Aquatic Club (Ottawa Valley-Quebec)
Windsor
Windsor Collegiate Alumni (Ontario)
Winnipeg
Winnipeg Toilers (Manitoba)
Winnipeg
Regina (Saskatchewan)
Winnipeg
Raymond Union Jacks (Alberta)
Winnipeg
Kamloops (British Columbia)



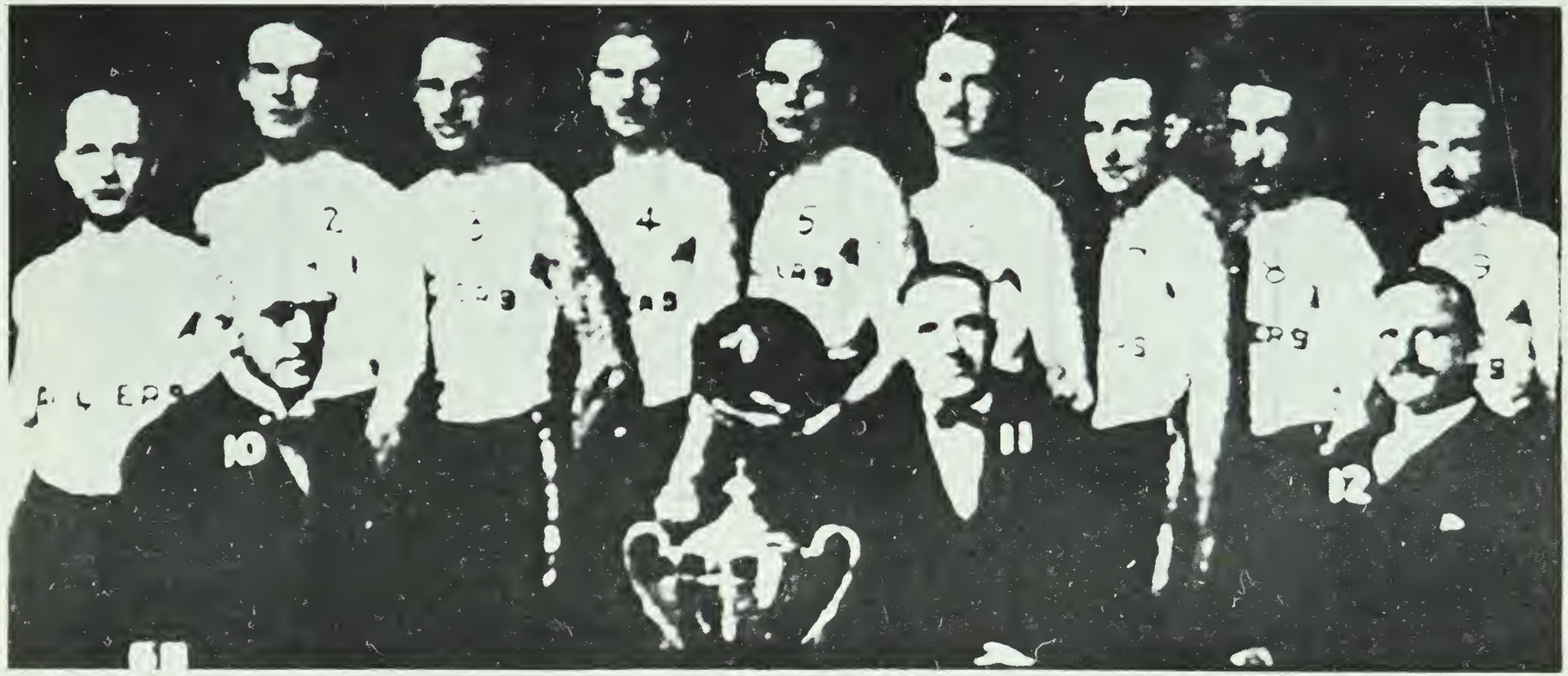


Figure 28.--The Winnipeg Toilers, 1926-27 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada.
Reading left to right. Back row: Schendal, Gayton, Ferguson, Silverthorne, G. Wilson (Captain), Cummings, Clifford, Sinclair, Thorogood.
Front row: Dr. F.E. Warriner, A. Ferguson (Coach), W.A. Audritt.

Source: Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1927-28 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1927), p. 54.



1927-28

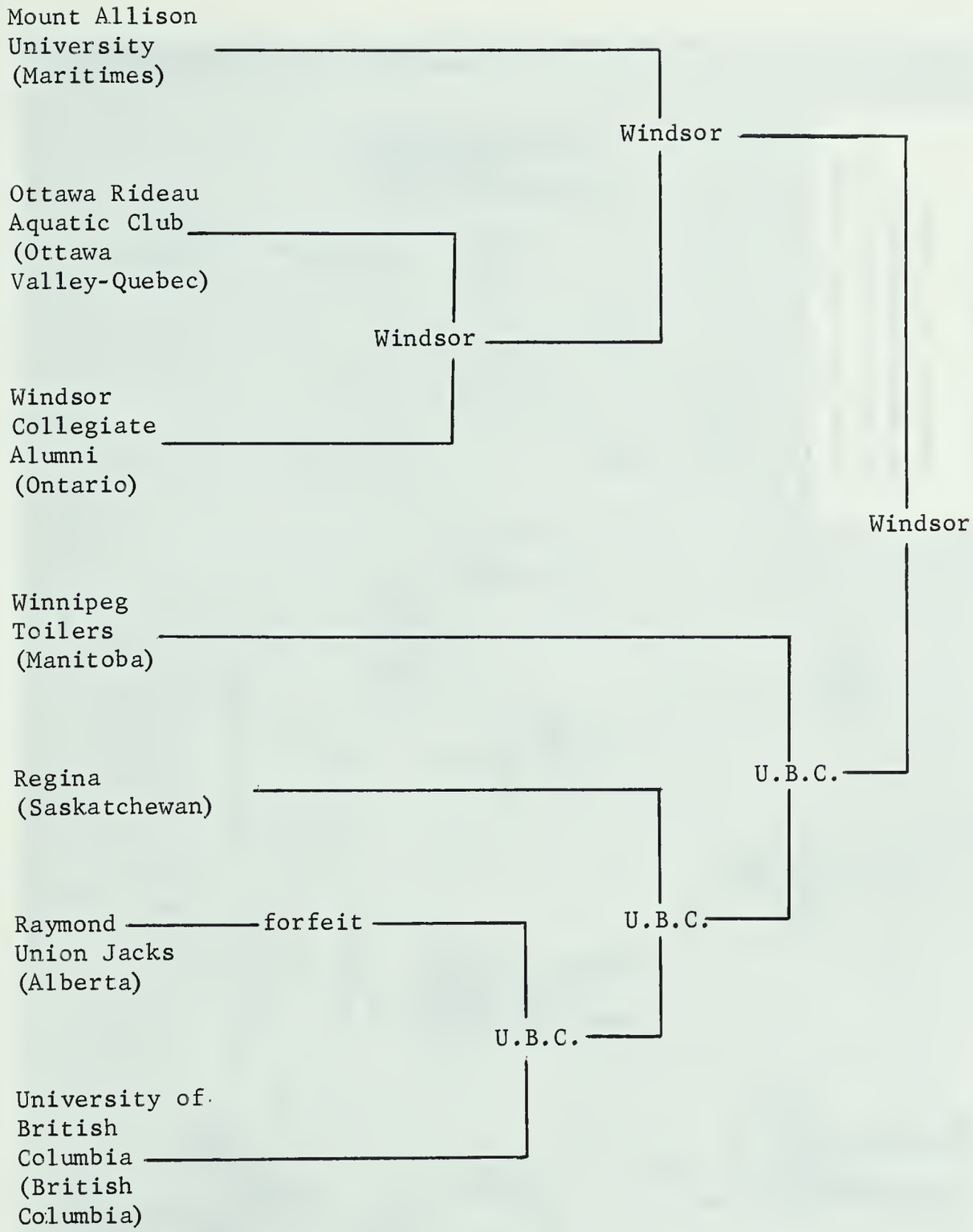

Mount Allison University (Maritimes)
Windsor
Ottawa Rideau Aquatic Club (Ottawa Valley-Quebec)
Windsor
Windsor Collegiate Alumni (Ontario)
Windsor
Winnipeg Toilers (Manitoba)
U.B.C.
Regina (Saskatchewan)
U.B.C.
Raymond Union Jacks (Alberta)
forfeit
U.B.C.
University of British Columbia (British Columbia)
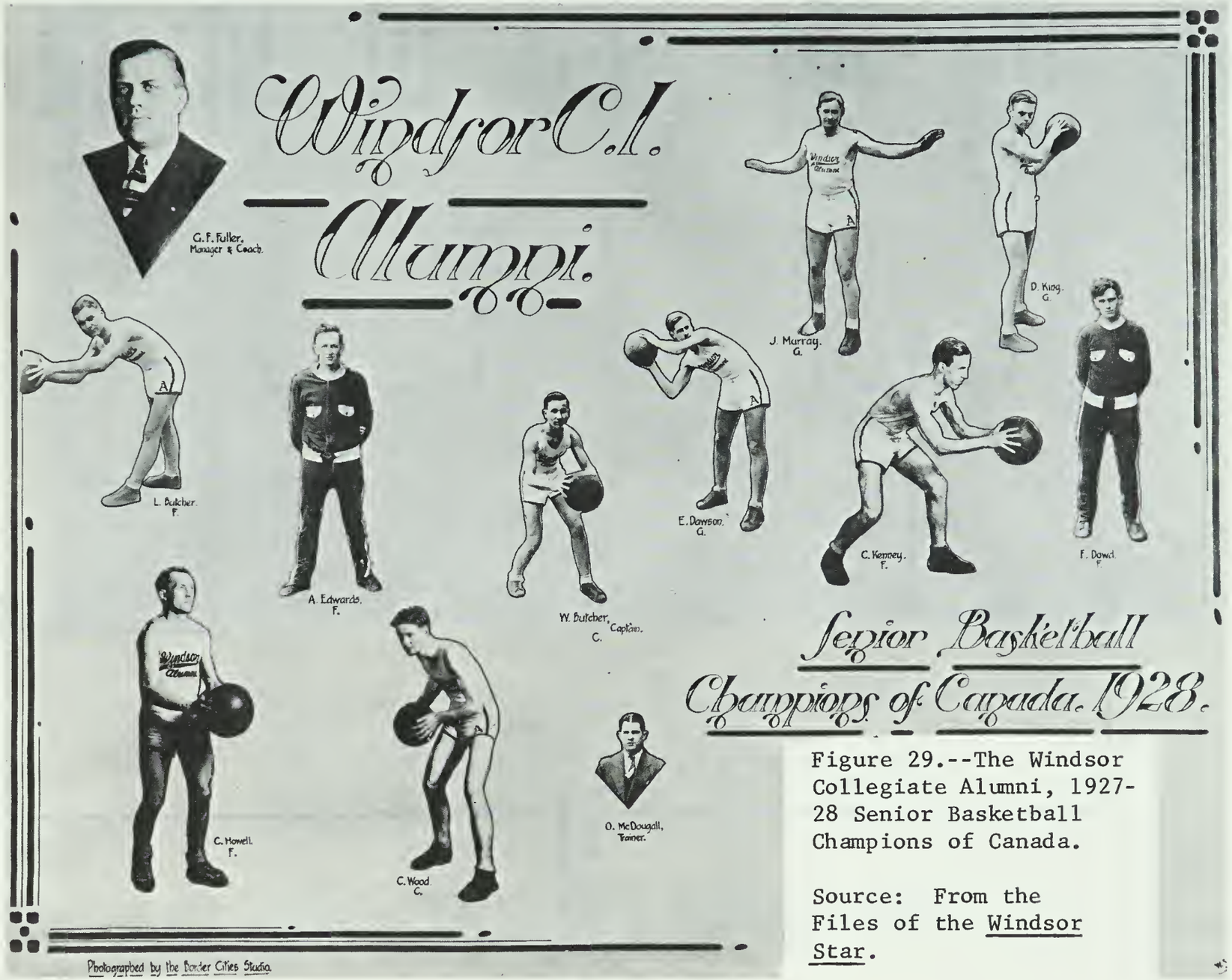


Figure 29.--The Windsor Collegiate Alumni, 1927-28 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada.

Source: From the Files of the Windsor Star.

1928-29

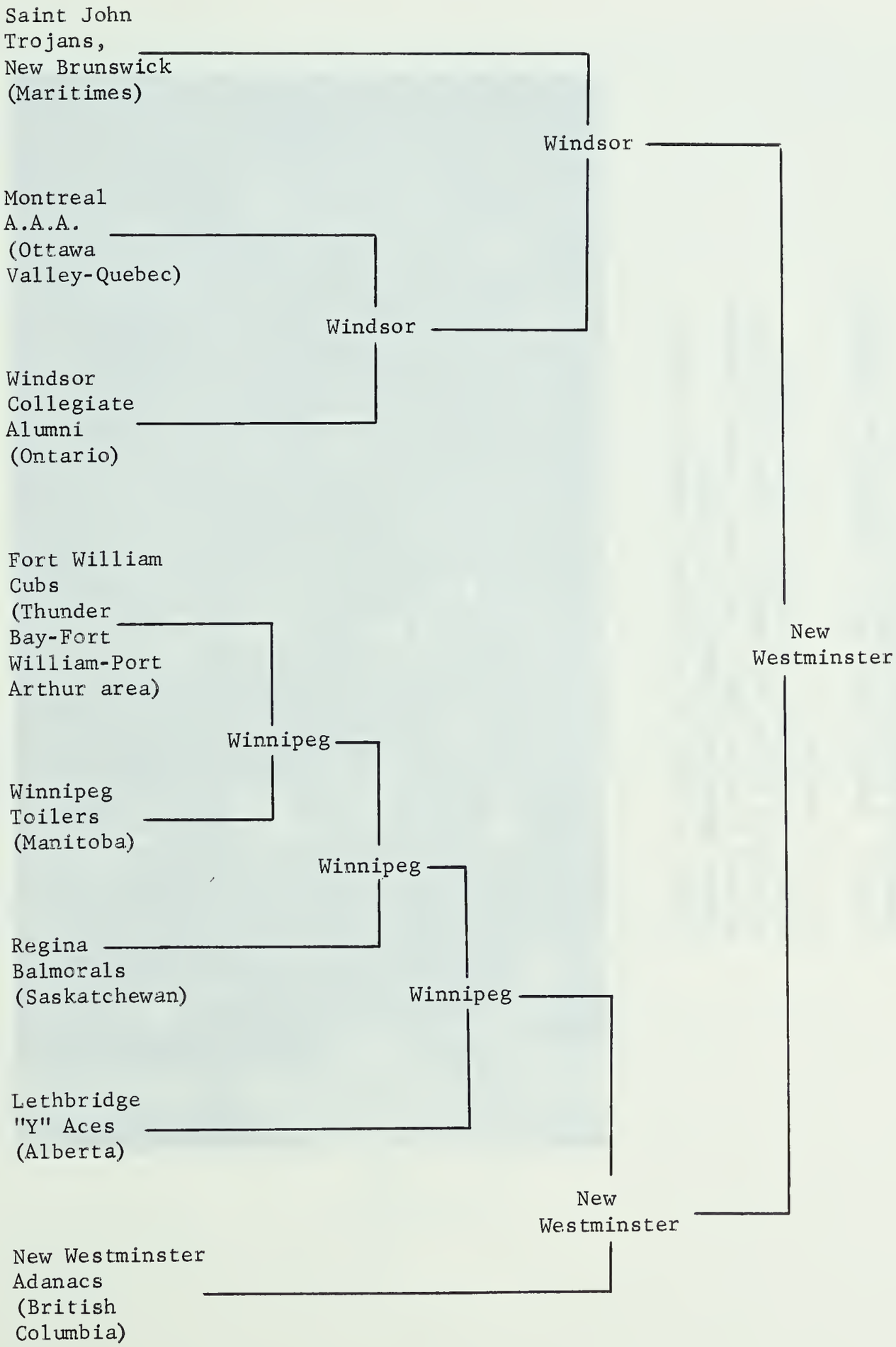

Saint John Trojans, New Brunswick (Maritimes)
Windsor
Montreal A.A.A. (Ottawa Valley-Quebec)
Windsor
Windsor Collegiate Alumni (Ontario)
Fort William Cubs (Thunder Bay-Fort William-Port Arthur area)
New Westminster
Winnipeg
Winnipeg Toilers (Manitoba)
Winnipeg
Regina Balmorals (Saskatchewan)
Winnipeg
Lethbridge "Y" Aces (Alberta)
New Westminster
New Westminster Adanacs (British Columbia)

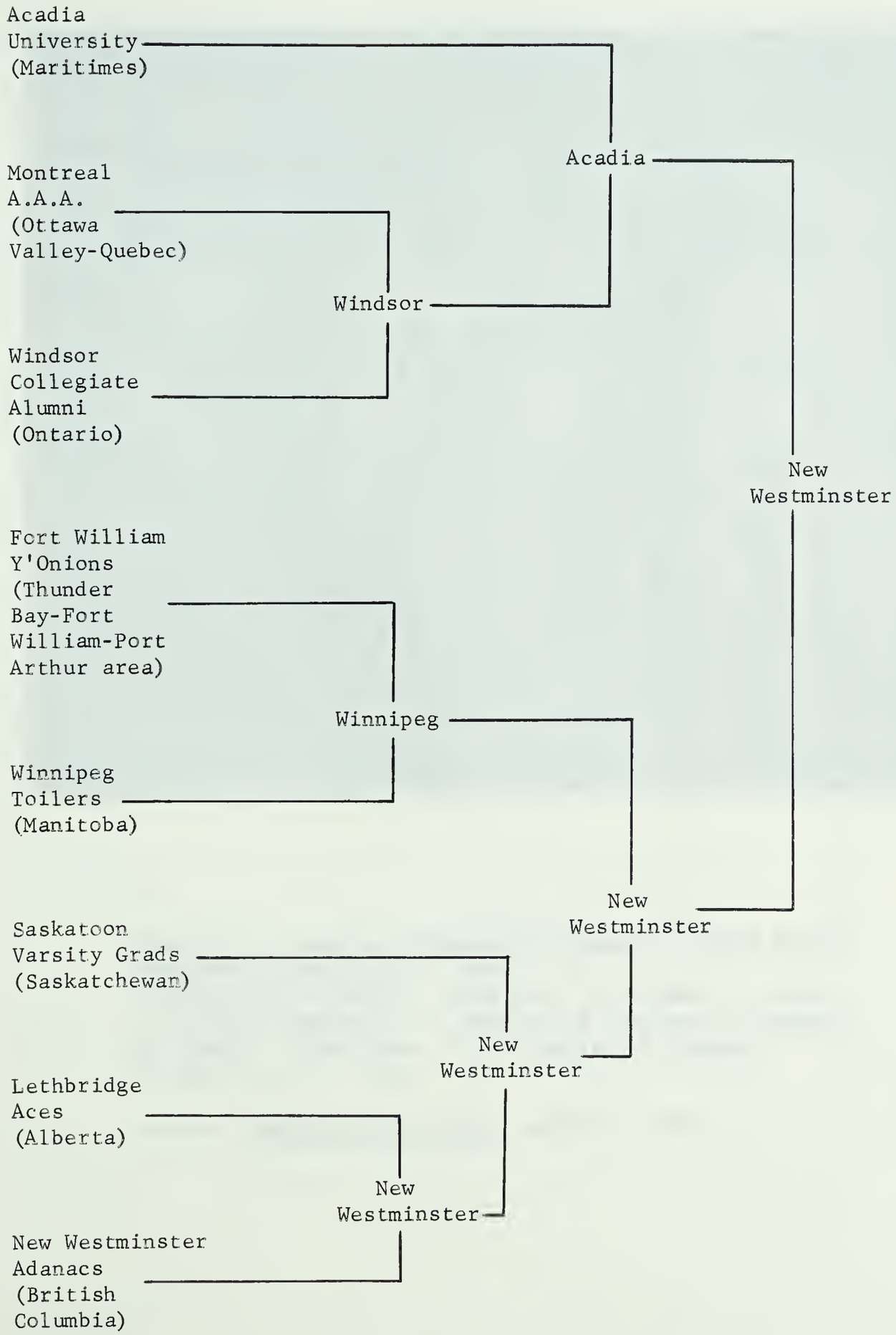




Figure 30.--The New Westminster Adanacs, 1928-29 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada.
Reading left to right. Back row: Mayers, McEwen, H. Gifford (Coach and Manager), Fraser (Captain), Mayers. Front row: W. Gifford, Hood, Wilkie, Dr. R.F. Butler.

Source: Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1929-30 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1929), p. 287.

1929-30


Acadia University (Maritimes)
Montreal A.A.A. (Ottawa Valley-Quebec)
Windsor Collegiate Alumni (Ontario)
Fort William Y'Onions (Thunder Bay-Fort William-Port Arthur area)
Winnipeg Toilers (Manitoba)
Saskatoon Varsity Grads (Saskatchewan)
Lethbridge Aces (Alberta)
New Westminster Adanacs (British Columbia)
Acadia
Windsor
Winnipeg
New Westminster
New Westminster
New Westminster
New Westminster

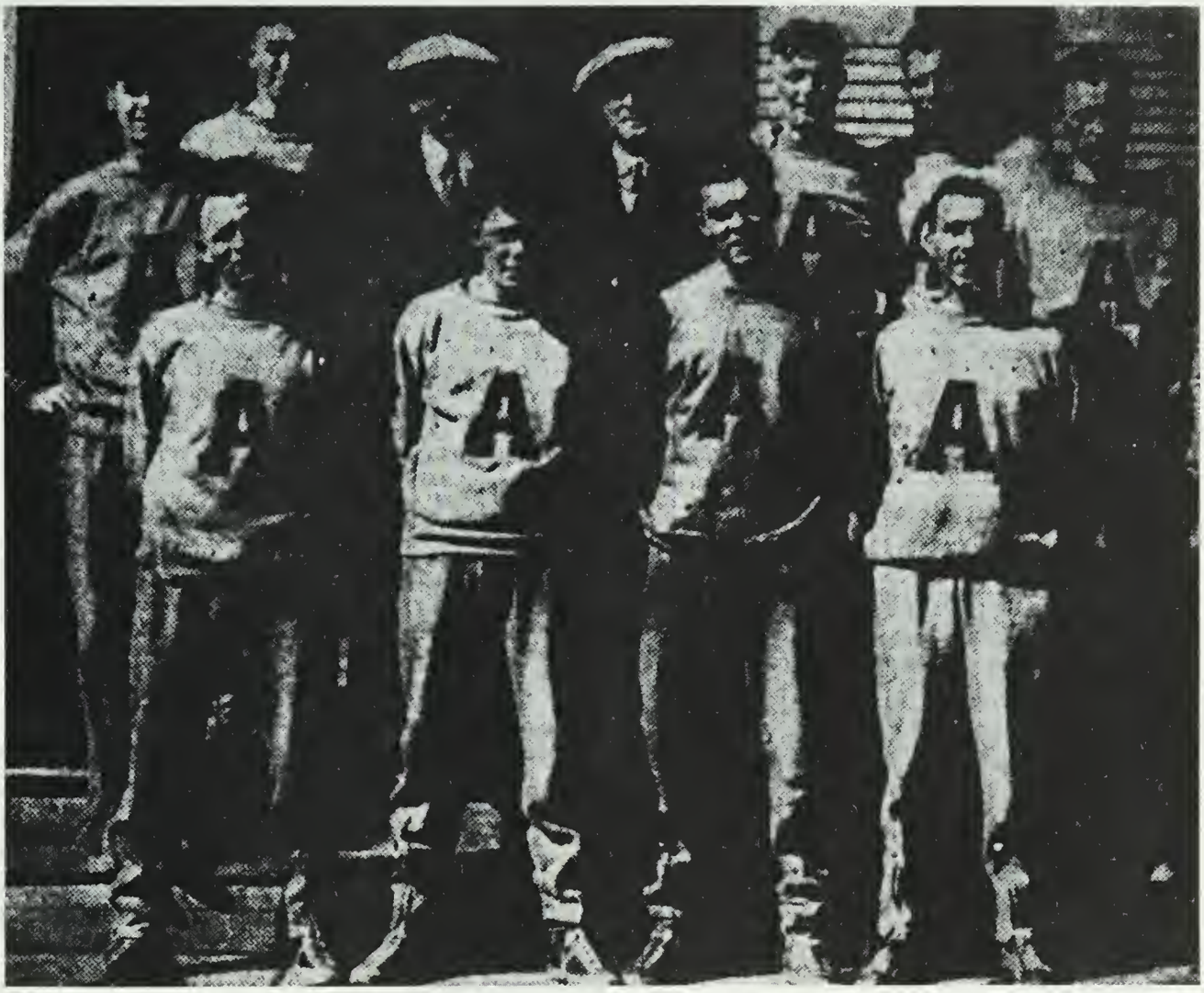
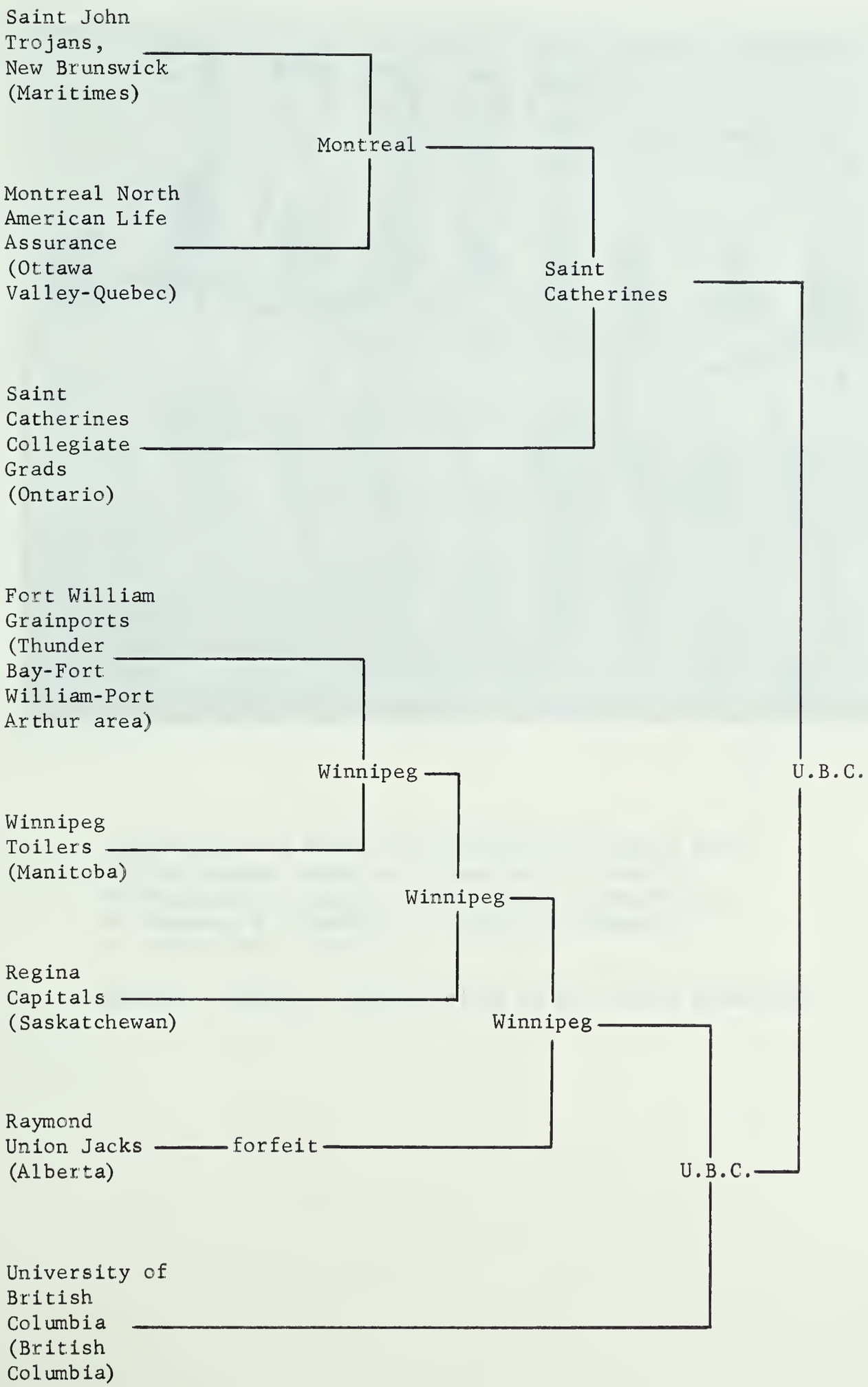


Figure 31.--The New Westminster Adanacs, 1929-30 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada.
Reading left to right. Back row: T. McEwen, E. Lewis, H. Gifford (Manager), O. Swanson, H. Miller, M. Shiles, D. Fraser. Front row: Dr. D. Butler, H. Mayes, W. Mayes, and C. Hood.

Source: Manitoba Free Press, April 21, 1930.

1930-31


Saint John Trojans, New Brunswick (Maritimes)
Montreal
Montreal North American Life Assurance (Ottawa Valley-Quebec)
Saint Catherines
Saint Catherines Collegiate Grads (Ontario)
Fort William Grainports (Thunder Bay-Fort William-Port Arthur area)
Winnipeg
U.B.C.
Winnipeg Toilers (Manitoba)
Winnipeg
Regina Capitals (Saskatchewan)
Winnipeg
Raymond Union Jacks (Alberta)
forfeit
U.B.C.
University of British Columbia (British Columbia)

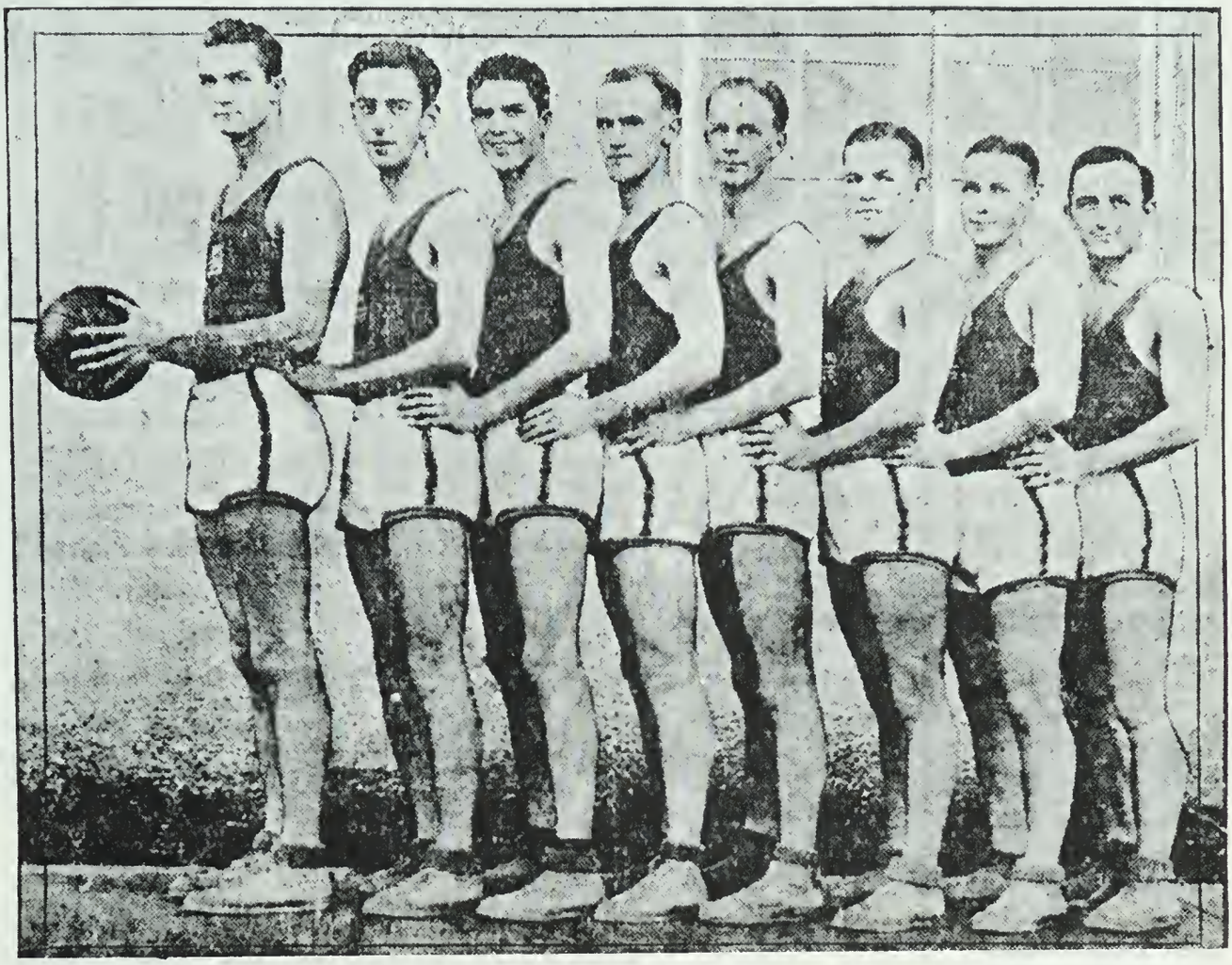
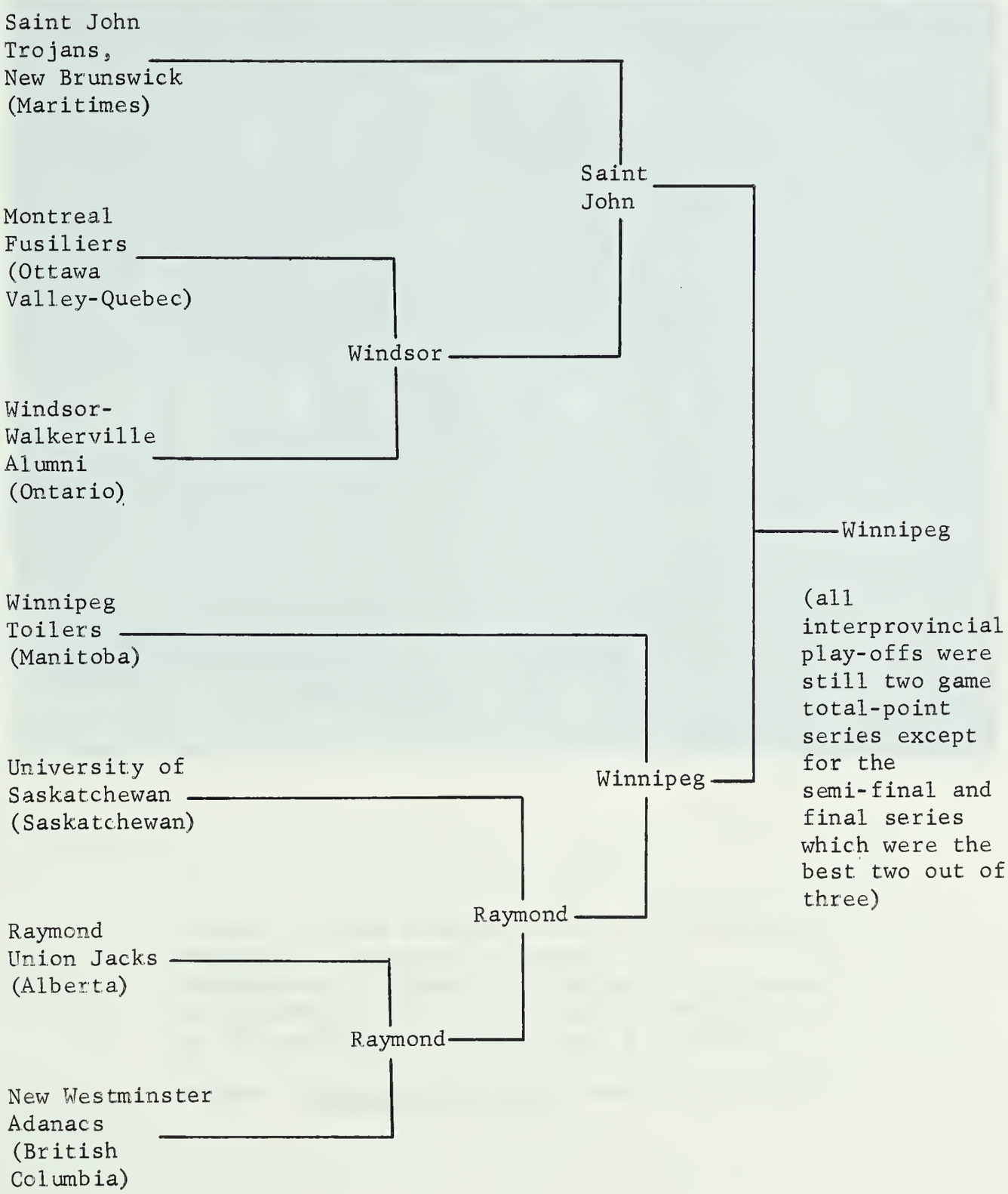


Figure 32.--The University of British Columbia Team, 1930-31 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada. Reading left to right: A Henderson, L. Nicholson, H. Osborne, P. Campbell, F. Alpen, B. Chapman, R. Tervo, and C. Lee.

Source: From the personal files of Mr. Arnold Henderson.

1931-32



(all interprovincial play-offs were still two game total-point series except for the semi-final and final series which were the best two out of three)



Figure 33.--The Winnipeg Toilers, 1931-32 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada.
Reading left to right: J. Dodds, B. Thorogood, E. Pearson, M. Shea, R. Burgess, L. Phillips, A. Silverthorne, W. Walkey, and I. Woolley.

Source: Manitoba Free Press, April 18, 1932.

1932-33

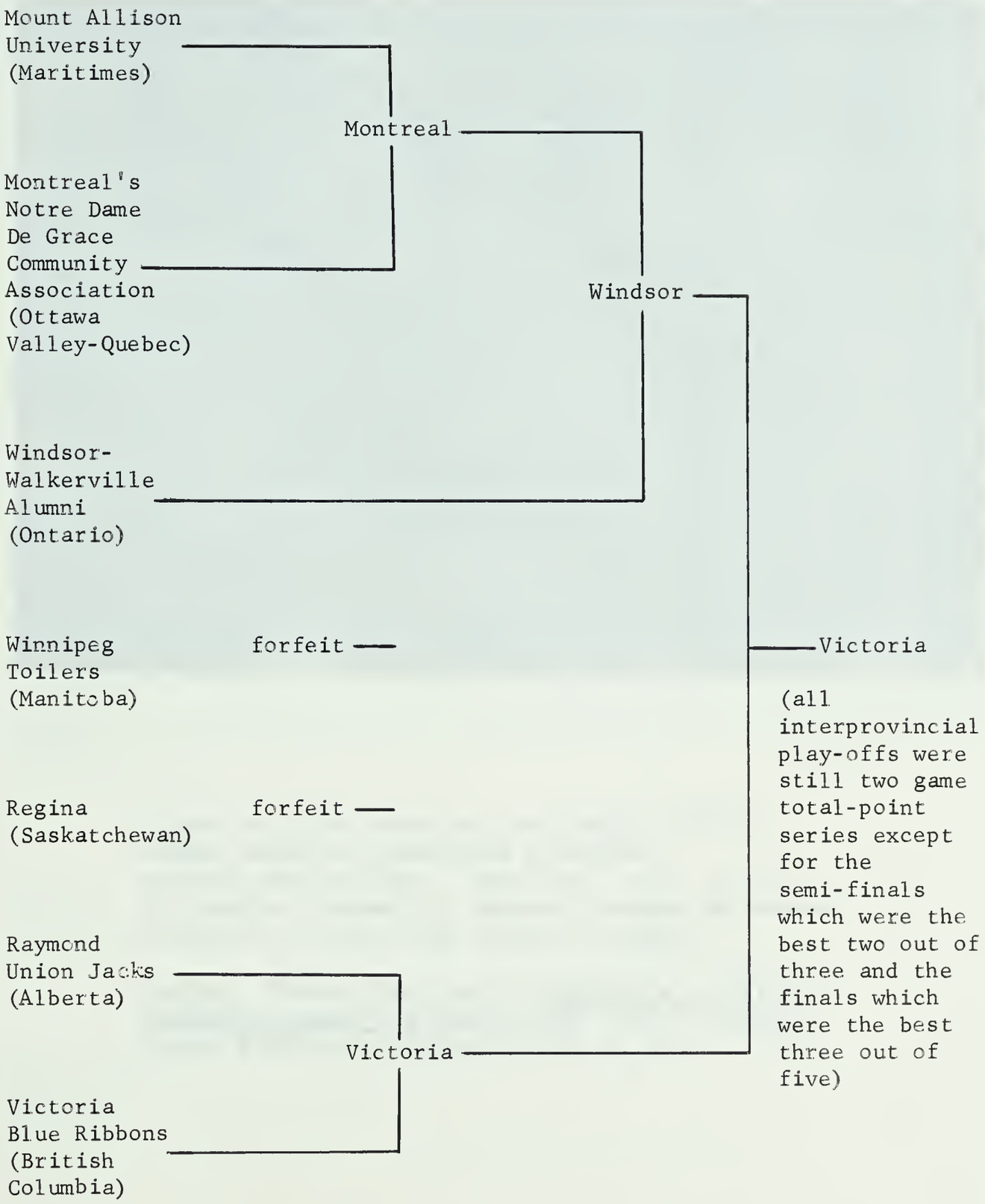

Mount Allison University (Maritimes)
Montreal
Montreal's Notre Dame De Grace Community Association (Ottawa Valley-Quebec)
Windsor
Windsor-Walkerville Alumni (Ontario)
Winnipeg Toilers (Manitoba)
forfeit
Victoria
(all interprovincial play-offs were still two game total-point series except for the semi-finals which were the best two out of three and the finals which were the best three out of five)
Regina (Saskatchewan)
forfeit
Raymond Union Jacks (Alberta)
Victoria
Victoria Blue Ribbons (British Columbia)



Figure 34.--The Victoria Blue Ribbons, 1932-33 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada. Reading left to right. Back row: Ross, Little, L. Patrick, Chapman, M. Patrick, Chapman and McKeown. Front row: Craig, Cook (Coach), Slugget.

Source: Oswald Tower (ed.), Spalding's - Official Basketball Guide for 1933-34 (New York: American Sports Publishing Company, 1933), p. 163.

1933-34

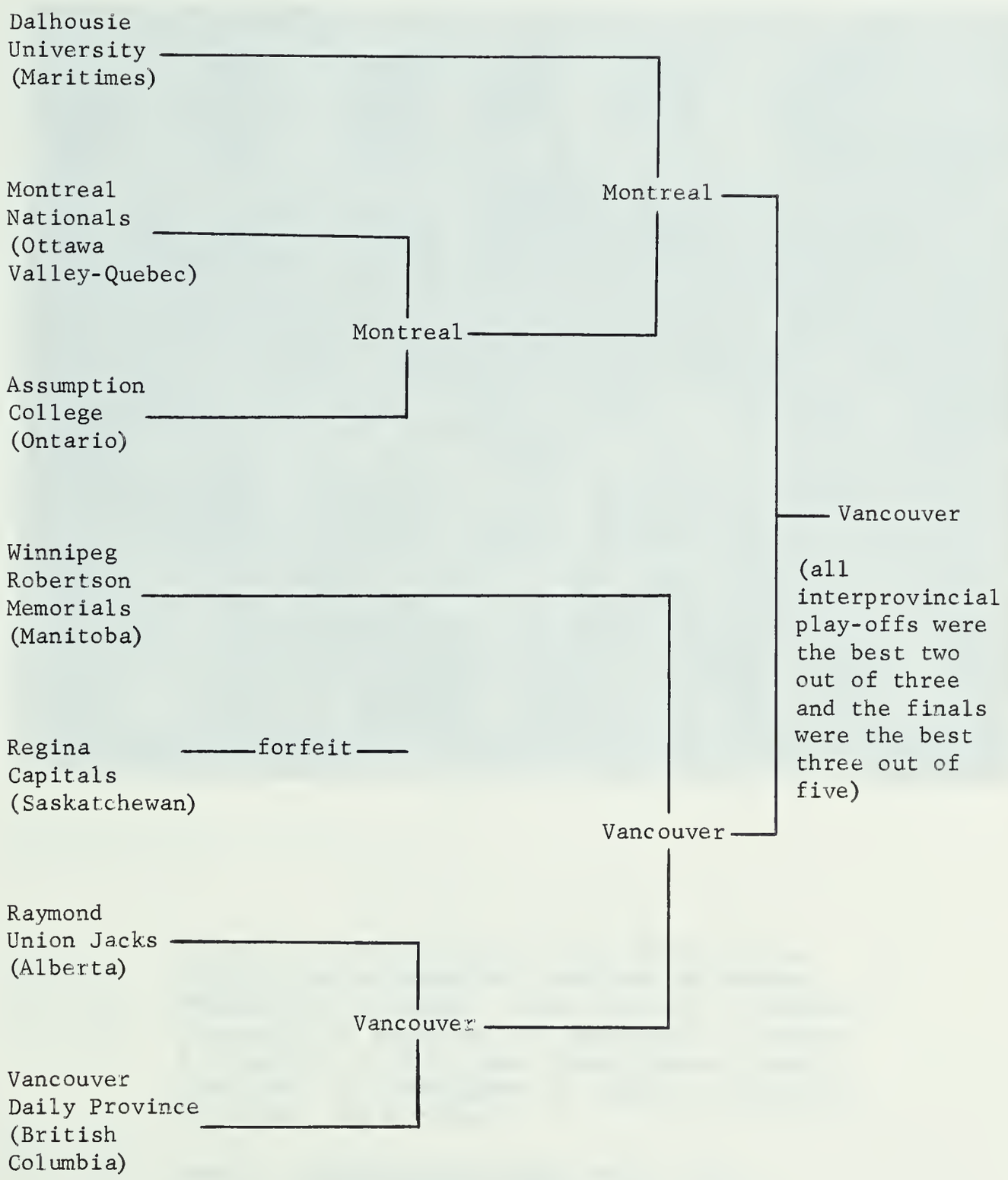
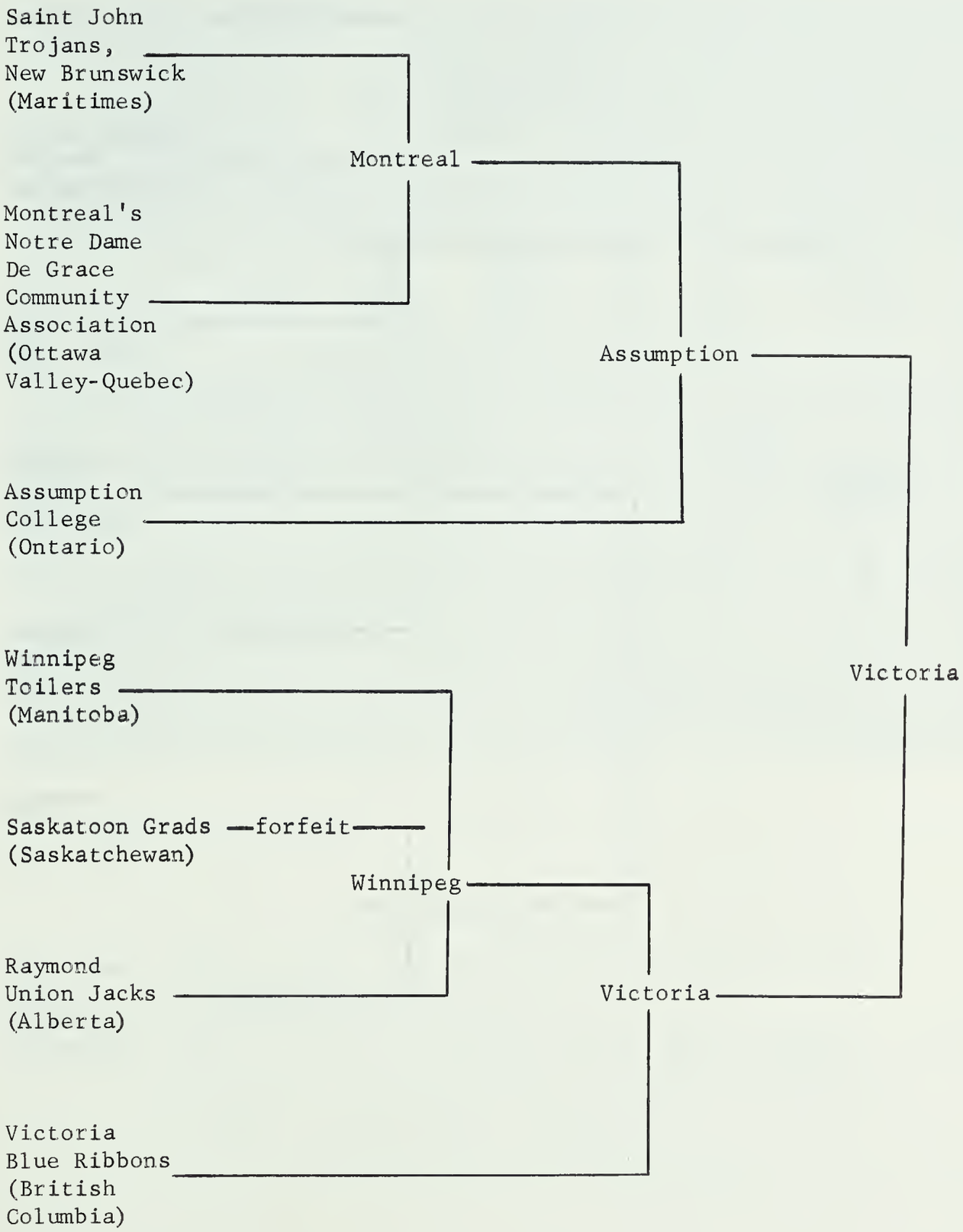

Dalhousie University (Maritimes)
Montreal Nationals (Ottawa Valley-Quebec)
Montreal
Assumption College (Ontario)
Montreal
Winnipeg Robertson Memorials (Manitoba)
Regina Capitals (Saskatchewan)
forfeit
Vancouver
Raymond Union Jacks (Alberta)
Vancouver
Vancouver Daily Province (British Columbia)
Vancouver
(all interprovincial play-offs were the best two out of three and the finals were the best three out of five)

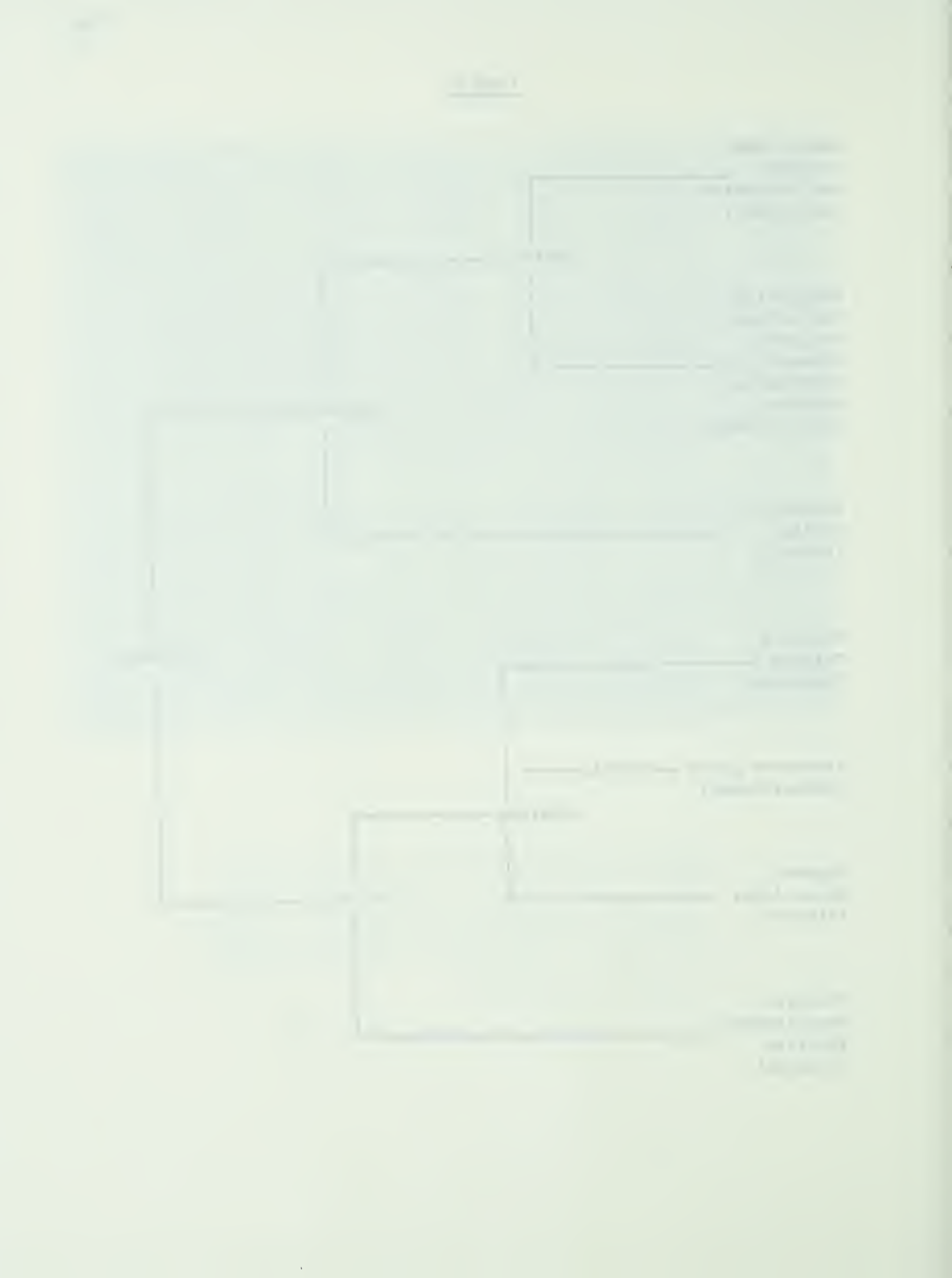


Figure 35.--The Vancouver Daily Province Team, 1933-34 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada. Reading left to right. Back row: Dr. C. Taylor (Manager), E. Armstrong, R. MacDonell, J. Purves, A. Bumstead, N. Will, and "Chuck" Jones (Coach). Front row: R. Kennington, B. Smith, H. McIntrye, W. Chater, and R. Helen.

Source: Manitoba Free Press, May 2, 1934.

1934-35


Saint John
Trojans,
New Brunswick
(Maritimes)
Montreal
Montreal's
Notre Dame
De Grace
Community
Association
(Ottawa
Valley-Quebec)
Assumption
Assumption
College
(Ontario)
Victoria
Winnipeg
Toilers
(Manitoba)
Saskatoon Grads
forfeit
(Saskatchewan)
Winnipeg
Raymond
Union Jacks
(Alberta)
Victoria
Victoria
Blue Ribbons
(British
Columbia)



1935-36

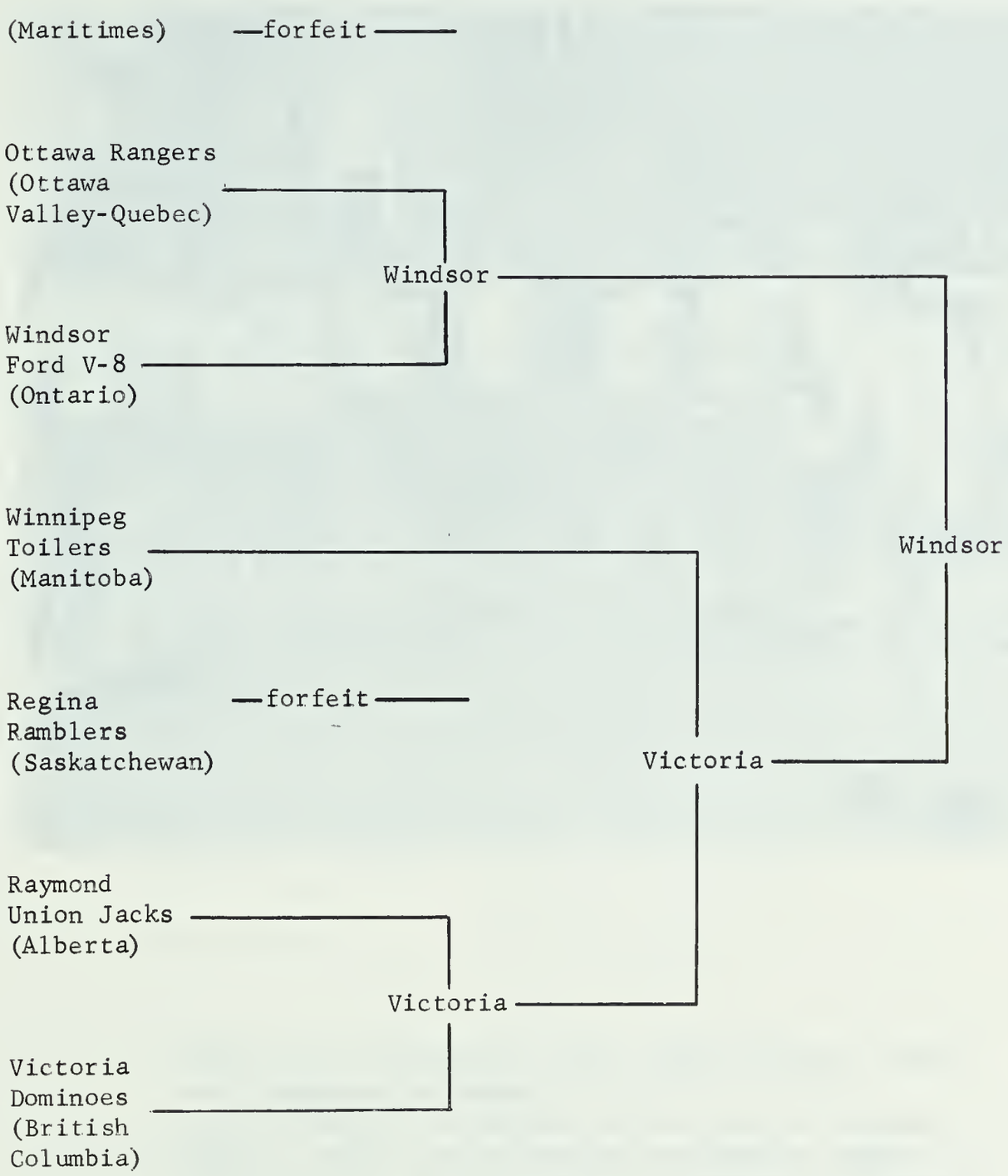

(Maritimes)
forfeit
Ottawa Rangers
(Ottawa
Valley-Quebec)
Windsor
Windsor
Ford V-8
(Ontario)
Winnipeg
Toilers
(Manitoba)
Windsor
Regina
Ramblers
(Saskatchewan)
forfeit
Victoria
Raymond
Union Jacks
(Alberta)
Victoria
Victoria
Dominoes
(British
Columbia)



Figure 36.--The Windsor Fords, 1935-36 Senior Basketball Champions of Canada.
G. Aitcheson is at the free-throw line and Manager-Coach G. Fuller is looking on from the far right.
Other players, left to right: H. Heydon, M. Wiseman, J. Stewart, I. Meretsky, T. Pendlebury, N. Dawson, D. Gray, S. Nantais, and E. Williams.

Source: From the files of the Windsor Star.

The Developing C.A.B.A.

Upon his appointment in June, 1923, as provisional president of the C.B.A., Cecil E. Race established a "working agreement" with all districts recognized by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada. The agreement provided for a provisional council consisting of two representatives for each of the recognized districts. These representatives were to be elected by their district association and were responsible for reporting the claims of men's and women's basketball in their districts to the C.B.A.[23]

In 1925, the provisional C.B.A. executive which had been named by the A.A.U. of Canada in 1923 was replaced by the first duly elected executive of the C.B.A. Mr. Race informed the council of the election results on February 5, 1925:

> Although a number of the members of the Council did not exercise their franchise, I have waited an extra day to assure myself that no more votes were arriving, and hereby declare the following results of the election:--
>
> President for 1924-25-- Cecil E. Race,
> University of Alberta,
> Edmonton, Alta.
> Vice President-- Harvey N. Boyd,
> c/o The Citizen,
> Ottawa.
> Secretary-Treasurer-- J. Percy Page, B.A.,
> McDougall High School,
> Edmonton, Alta.....[24]

In the same letter, Race also discussed the financial agreements, which had been developed that year between the C.B.A. and the district associations, pertaining to entry fees for play-downs:

[23] Edmonton Bulletin, March 1, 1924.

[24] Letter from Cecil E. Race to the members of the Council of the Canadian Basketball Association, February 5, 1925.

> The entry fee, as you know, is $5.00 for each district entering the Men's play-off and $5.00 for each district entering the Women's play-off, or $10.00 if the same organization enter both Men's and Women's teams in the semi-finals. It is, of course, not necessary to know who your winners are, as it is the district which makes the entry, and afterwards ascertains its winners....[25]

The policy regarding "guaranteed play-off expenses" which had always caused much misunderstanding and had even resulted in the cancellation of some play-off series as it had done in 1924 when neither Toronto nor Montreal would guarantee expenses to Raymond was finally specificially stated by the C.B.A. in January of 1926:

> Games to determine sectional winners may be decided either by the "home and home" method, or by a "two-game series" conducted in one place within three days as the contestants may agree upon. If the contestants cannot agree upon this matter, the decision shall rest with the President or his appointee. In all "home and home" games, each team shall retain its own gate money, but shall guarantee the visiting team an amount equal to eight return railway fares and necessary sleepers. In all "two-game series" the home team shall retain its own gate money, but shall guarantee to the visitors eight return railway fares and necessary sleepers, and hotel expenses for eight people for three days, accommodation to be arranged by the home team....[26]

Thus by 1926 the C.B.A. had established a satisfactory "working agreement" between itself and the different districts throughout the country in relation to conducting Canadian play-downs.

On May 30 of that same year the Eastern Canada Basketball Association was founded. It was the objective of this association to aid the Dominion body in such matters as play-down management in the eastern provinces of Ontario (with the exception of the Thunder Bay District),

[25] Ibid.

[26] Letter from Cecil E. Race to the members of the Council of the Canadian Basketball Association, January 4, 1926.

Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.[27] The following officers were nominated and unanimously elected:--

Honourary President--	J.J. Seitz and J.H. Crocker
President--	George C. Machum, Montreal
1st Vice President--	L.A. McKinley, Ottawa
2nd Vice President--	Miss Alexandrine Gibb, Toronto
3rd Vice President--	S. Rogers, Toronto
Secretary--	A.W. Seaman, Montreal
Treasurer--	R.W. Golding, St. John, N.B.[28]

However, by 1928, the year that the name of the C.B.A. was changed to the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, things were not functioning very smoothly between the Eastern Canadian Amateur Basketball Association and the Ontario Amateur Basketball Association. In fact, the Ontario Association had withdrawn from the eastern body. To counteract this withdrawal, the E.C.A.B.A. did not proceed with the election of C.A.B.A. officers. Therefore, by September, 1928, the affairs of the C.A.B.A. were in a "hopeless tangle."[29] In an attempt to relieve this situation, the newly elected president of the C.A.B.A., Mr. J. Percy Page of Edmonton, proposed the following resolution by mail vote:

> I am going to offer the following suggestion for the consideration of the various provinces. I would suggest that a committee of five be appointed to carry on the work of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association for this year, and that this committee be charged with the task of drawing up a constitution suitable to all concerned. The names I would suggest for this committee are as follows: William Alldritt, Y.M.C.A., Winnipeg, Chairman; George Winter, Vancouver; Samuel Rodgers, Toronto; Miss Alexandrine Gibb, Toronto; A.W.

[27] Minutes of the 1st Annual Meeting of the Eastern Canada Basketball Association, 1926, pp. 1-2.

[28] Ibid.

[29] Letter from J. Percy Page to the members of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, September 27, 1928.

Seaman, Montreal....[30]

This proposal was accepted by seventeen of the nineteen members of the C.A.B.A. executive and advisory council and thus Mr. William Alldritt and his committee were charged with the responsibility of developing a constitution which would enable all the districts to work in harmony.[31]

Mr. Alldritt met with his committee on December 7 and 8, 1928, at Port Arthur, Ontario and after a long and thorough discussion of the Eastern Canada Amateur Basketball Association and its relation to the Dominion Association resolved:

> That this committee approve the reorganization of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association upon the principle that each provincial organization be autonomous in its own field....[32]

However, it was further agreed at this meeting that the Eastern Canada Amateur Basketball Association could, if its members so desired, continue to function as a part of the C.A.B.A.[33] In fact, all the available evidence indicates that the E.C.A.B.A. did disband shortly after the 1928 committee meeting. A constitution was also drawn up at this meeting which included many of the suggestions which had been received from most of the provinces.[34]

The season of 1928-29 was a difficult one in many ways, but the new C.A.B.A. executive persisted in its attempt to place basketball on

[30] Ibid.

[31] Letter from J. Percy Page to the members of the Executive and Advisory Councils of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, October 28, 1928.

[32] Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, 1928, p. 11.

[33] Ibid., p. 3

[34] Ibid., p. 2.

a sound basis and as certain weaknesses developed in the initial constitution, which had been developed the previous year by the C.A.B.A. committee, another mail vote was taken. Subsequently, at a meeting held in Hamilton, Ontario, on September 13, 1929, certain changes were made which brought the constitution up to a standard acceptable by all districts throughout Canada.[35] This constitution with only a few minor changes continued to be used by the C.A.B.A. and its districts throughout this period.

The only other matter of significance concerning the developing structure of the C.A.B.A. during this period occurred in 1931 when the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada jointly signed the "Articles of Alliance." Prior to this time, the A.A.U. of Canada had controlled all basketball played in Canada until 1923 and then with the creation of the C.A.B.A., the A.A.U. of Canada remained responsible for the amateur code under which the C.A.B.A. functioned. The "Articles of Alliance" merely confirmed these duties and thus prevented any conflict of authority between the two bodies.

Thus, by 1936, the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association had developed into an efficient administrative body controlling basketball play-downs throughout the Dominion. The C.A.B.A. also cooperated with the A.A.U. of Canada and the district basketball association to enforce the "amateur code" of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

The 1936 Olympics

Basketball had become so popular throughout the world during the first three decades of the twentieth century that in March of 1936 the

[35] Constitution of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, 1930, p. 6.

Olympic committee, although somewhat sceptical, added basketball to the list of sanctioned activities for the Olympics that year to be held in Berlin, Germany.[36] An article exemplifying the committee's pessimism appeared in the Toronto Globe of March 16, 1936:

> Basketball finally has managed to jam its foot within the Olympian portals and demand a hearing next August; but it isn't going to be much of a hearing, and the applicant is going to have to talk fast.
>
> A pair of outdoor tennis courts have been set aside by the Olympic Committee, and on these the basketballers will be expected to prove their case. There are eight fine gymnasiums only a few hundred yards away but they will be used only in the event of rain....
>
> The Olympic championship will be fought out on an elimination basis rather than a round-robin....[37]

The fact that the games were to be played outdoors and that basketball was almost exclusively an indoor game throughout the world did not influence the entrance of many basketball-playing nations of the world. Eighteen countries, including Canada, United States, Phillippines, Japan, Uruguay, Peru, Italy, Switzerland, Chile, Latvia, Estonia, Mexico, Poland, China, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Brazil, competed in the first Olympics which sanctioned basketball.[38]

The Windsor Fords basketball team, Canadian Senior Basketball champions of 1936, were chosen as the team to represent Canada in that year's Olympics.[39] The Ford team included Irving Meretsky, Gordon Aitcheson, Ian Allison, Jimmy Stewart, Tom Pendlebury, Norm Dawson,

[36] Toronto Globe, March 16, 1936.

[37] Ibid.

[38] Toronto Globe, August 10, 1936.

[39] Windsor Daily Star, September 3, 1943.

Don Gray, Ernie Williams, Malcolm Wiseman, and Stanley Nantais.[40] Also added to the Windsor team's roster for the Olympic trip were three western Canada players, Norm and Chuck Chapman and Doug Peden.[41]

This was the Canadian team which together with the other seventeen entries participated in the opening ceremonies of the basketball competitions in honour of the inventor of the game, James Naismith, on August 8, 1936:

> ...a colourful ceremony (in) which all the competing countries ceremoniously honoured Dr. James A. Naismith, Canadian, founder of the game--the first basketball competition in Olympic history started today....
>
> The colourful if poorly attended ceremony of honours was arranged on short notice and held in the expensive 'Hall of German Sports,' where a miniature opening day parade of nations and speeches by Dr. Naismith and leading foreign officials entertained a crowd of 200.
>
> "When I walked out on a Springfield, Mass., playground with a ball in my hand and the game in my head, I never thought I'd live to see the day when it would be played in the Olympics," said Dr. Naismith in his address.
>
> He congratulated the players on their prowess in making their respective teams, thanked them for the honour they had conveyed on him by parading. He walked by each group, met the representative and received the cheers of each nation....[42]

The Canadian team, upon completion of the opening day ceremonies, defeated the Brazil team by a score of 24 to 17.[43] The Canadians during the next five days of the tournament also defeated Uraguay, 43 to 21; Poland, 42 to 15; Latvia, 34 to 23; and Switzerland, 28 to 9.[44] These

[40] Letter from Ken Fathers to E. Barry Mitchelson, January 24, 1968.

[41] Ibid.

[42] Toronto Globe, August 8, 1936.

[43] Ibid.

[44] Toronto Globe, August 8 - August 14, 1936.



Figure 37.--The 1936 Canadian Olympic Team.
Reading left to right. Back row: N. Dawson, D. Gray, E. Williams, M. Wiseman, S. Nantais. Front row: I. Meretsky, G. Aitcheson, I. Allison, J. Stewart, and T. Pendlebury.
Missing: N. Chapman, C. Chapman, and D. Peden.

Source: From the files of the Windsor Star.

successive victories qualified Canada to meet the United States, the only other undefeated team in the tournament, for the Olympic Gold Medal in basketball on the afternoon of August 14, 1936:

> The United States was undisputed ruler of the basketball world tonight. Its national team made up of towering men with speed to burn and sharpshooting eyes--defeated Canada's fine squad 19 to 8 in a rain-drenched setting this afternoon and won the championship of the eleventh Olympiad, first in the long history of the games....[45]

Thus, Canada won the Olympic Silver Medal for basketball at the 1936 games compiling a record of five wins and one defeat and had scored an aggregate of 178 points during the six games and had only 102 points scored against it.[46]

As a result of the success of the tournament, the Olympic committee immediately sanctioned basketball as a permanent activity of the Olympic games. Thus, only forty-five years after its invention, basketball became a recognized international game.

SUMMARY

Generally, in the post-war period and the years of the depression basketball prospered. The economy of the country, after soaring to great heights based on the export of raw materials, had to face great reductions in markets and prices. However, this also was a period of hinterland development and new settlements in northern districts, and with this came the geographic expansion of participation in basketball. Such interest resulted that provincial and national basketball competitions were played

[45] Toronto Globe, August 15, 1936.

[46] Ibid.

when finances were available.

Throughout this period, the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association, founded in 1923, gained recognition and authority as it continuously promoted the game of basketball. International interest in the game continued to grow until it was added to the roster of events in the 1936 Olympics and subsequently attained a permanent position as one of the sanctioned Olympic events.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The growth of basketball has been traced and studied from its inception until its appearance in the 1936 Olympic Games. In December, 1891, James A. Naismith introduced the game to a group of Y.M.C.A. secretarial trainees without any awareness that the game would develop into one of the great international sports of all time. At the time of the initial participation, Canada was young and undeveloped and thus the game grew with the expanding nation. Prior to World War I, it was very evident that the discovery, development, and transmission of the game paralleled the industrialization, urbanization, and westward expansion of the country. The Y.M.C.A. was the greatest influence in this transmission and development, with the churches, educational institutions, playgrounds, athletic clubs, and the militia having a secondary role.

During World War I many of the athletes left to serve their country. Although the number of participants decreased, the popularity of the game increased. The Y.M.C.A. was influential in promoting basketball in the various branches of the Armed Forces.

Following the war the young country was swept into a period of economic prosperity and was later involved in the World Depression of the thirties. During these periods of prosperity and the depression, the game generally grew--interest and participation increased and more provincial and national competitions were evident. The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association was formed in June, 1923, with the primary objective to unify, organize, and administer the game on a national level and to promote provincial and dominion competition.

In 1936, the international growth of basketball became apparent as eighteen countries competed in the first Olympic Games' basketball tournament. Canada won the Silver Medal and the game attained a permanent position in the Olympic Games. James A. Naismith was in attendance and observed with pride how his invention had grown in popularity and gained recognition as an internationally accepted sporting activity.

Recommendations

1. That the study of the development and growth of basketball be continued from 1936 to the present. This might indicate the participation locally, nationally, and internationally with reference to any changes in the game and its rules. It might also investigate the changing socioeconomic environment and the effects this had on the development of basketball.

2. That all aspects of physical education and sport in Canada be researched historically to determine how their growth and development has influenced the status of physical education and sport in Canada today.

3. That studies be done to demonstrate the effects that sports have had on the changing social and economic environment and, in contrast, how this changing society has affected the development of sport.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX A

THE BASKETBALL RULE BOOK OF 1892

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RULES

FOR

BASKET BALL

BY

JAS. NAISMITH

INSTRUCTOR IN

International Y. M. C. A. Training School

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

PRESS OF
SPRINGFIELD PRINTING AND BINDING COMPANY
1892

RULES

for

« BASKET BALL »

by

JAS. NAISMITH

Instructor in

[Illegible] Y. M. C. A. Training School

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.



Secretarial Team of the International Y. M. C. A. Training School.

43912

BASKET BALL.

Basket Ball is not a game intended merely for amusement, but is the attempted solution of a problem which has been pressing on physical educators. Most of the games which are played out of doors are unsuitable for indoors, and consequently whenever the season closes, the game, together with all the benefits to be derived therefrom, is dropped. It is true that some players have been accustomed to keep up a desultory kind of training but it lacked the all-round development that is so requisite, and very frequently failed to give that training for the heart and lungs which is so desirable. A number of gymnasiums have running tracks, but even then it is more or less uninteresting to run around a gallery so many times per day.

There were certain definite conditions to be met by the game which was required, and these had to be complied with before it could be pronounced satisfactory.

1st. It should be such as could be played on any kind of ground,—in a gymnasium, a large room, a small lot, a large field, whether these had uneven or smooth surface, so that no special preparation

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would be necessary. This is especially necessary in large cities where in order to get a good sized field you must go to a considerable distance, thus rendering it inaccessible to many of the members. Basket ball may be played on any grounds and on any kind of a surface. It has been played in a gymnasium 12x30 and can be played on an ordinary foot ball field.

2d. It should be such as could be played by a large number of men at once. This has been fully met, as the only limit to the number of men that can play is the space at command. If a great number of men wish to play at once, two balls may be used at the same time, and thus the fun is augmented though some of the science may be lost. The men however are required to keep their positions a little more carefully. As many as fifty on a side have been accommodated.

3d. It should exercise a man all-round. Every part of his body should get a share of attention. His legs are used to sustain his body and his arms are exercised in handling an object, which is a normal function. In the bendings and twistings of the trunk and limbs the vital organs receive such exercise as will make them healthy and strong. Thus in a manner it serves the same purpose as the sum total of the apparatus in a gymnasium, while the main development is in strict accord with the idea of unity in man. It should cultivate the different energies of which he is capable. Agility is one of the prime requisites in a game where the

ball must be secured before an opponent can reach it, and when obtained he must be baffled in his attempt to take it away. This also gives us grace as the perfection of action. Physical judgment is required and cultivated in handling the ball, receiving it from one of your own side, and eluding an opponent. This requires that a man should keep complete control of himself or his play is more than likely to count for nothing. A wrong pass may give the opponent a decided advantage and an instant's hesitation is sufficient to lose the best opportunity that might be offered. There should also be developed that manly courage which is so essential in every true gentleman.

4th. It should be so attractive that men would desire to play it for its own sake. This is one of the chief points in this game. The thorough abandonment of every thought but that of true sport makes it entirely recreative, while the laughable side of the game may be appreciated by both players and spectators. It is made more attractive by the fact that it is a game into which competition may enter and opposing teams may try their skill, thus giving zest to those who have become proficient in the game.

5th. It should have little or none of the reputed roughness of Rugby or Association foot ball, for this reason, kicking at the ball and striking at it with the fist were prohibited. All running with the ball was done away with because when a man runs with the ball we necessarily have tackling to

179

stop him, and it is at this point that the roughness of Rugby is most severely felt. This regulation has been criticised specially by Rugby men, but the above reasons should appeal to every one who is seeking a game that can be played without roughness. A man's whole attention is thus centered on the ball and not on the person of an opponent, and thus opportunity for personal spite is taken away. If some of the rules seem unnecessarily severe it should be remembered that the best time to stop roughness is before it begins. A gymnasium is bounded by walls, so that a push which would result in no harm on the soft turf may send a player against the wall with force enough to injure him. If the rules are strictly enforced at first the men will soon get accustomed to playing ball instead of trying to injure those who are opposed to them only for the time being, and they will soon realize that it is nothing but a friendly game. The very men who wish to play roughly will be the first to condemn the game if roughness is allowed, for it is generally they who get the worst of the roughness in the end.

6th. It should be easy to learn. Lacrosse, which is considered one of the best all-round games, has this objection, that it requires too much practice in order to obtain even the exercise from the game, whereas any one can learn to play basket ball at a single lesson, and at the same time obtain the exercise which an experienced player gets.

These were felt to be the conditions that would determine the usefulness of a game that might be played summer and winter, in any climate, and under varying conditions.

The object of a player should be whenever his own side has possession of the ball to gain an uncovered position so that his own side may pass it to him. On the other hand, his opponent should see that he does not gain this favorable position. It is at this point that head work and the ability to do a certain thing without letting his opponent know what he is about to do, are valuable. Individual play does not count for much, for very often a man has to sacrifice his own *chance* of making a goal that he may be sure of it from the hands of another. In the gymnasium the ball as a rule should not be passed swiftly in a straight line, but should be tossed lightly so that the one who receives it shall lose no time in passing it to another or throwing for a goal. But on the field, where long passes may be made, the straight throw may be used to advantage.

Nine men make a nice team for an ordinary sized gymnasium, and they may be arranged as indicated by diagram on page 8.

A goal keeper; two guards to assist him; a center; a right and left center; two wings and a home man.

These are arranged in this order from the goal which they are defending. A man does not need to keep strictly to his place, but should be always

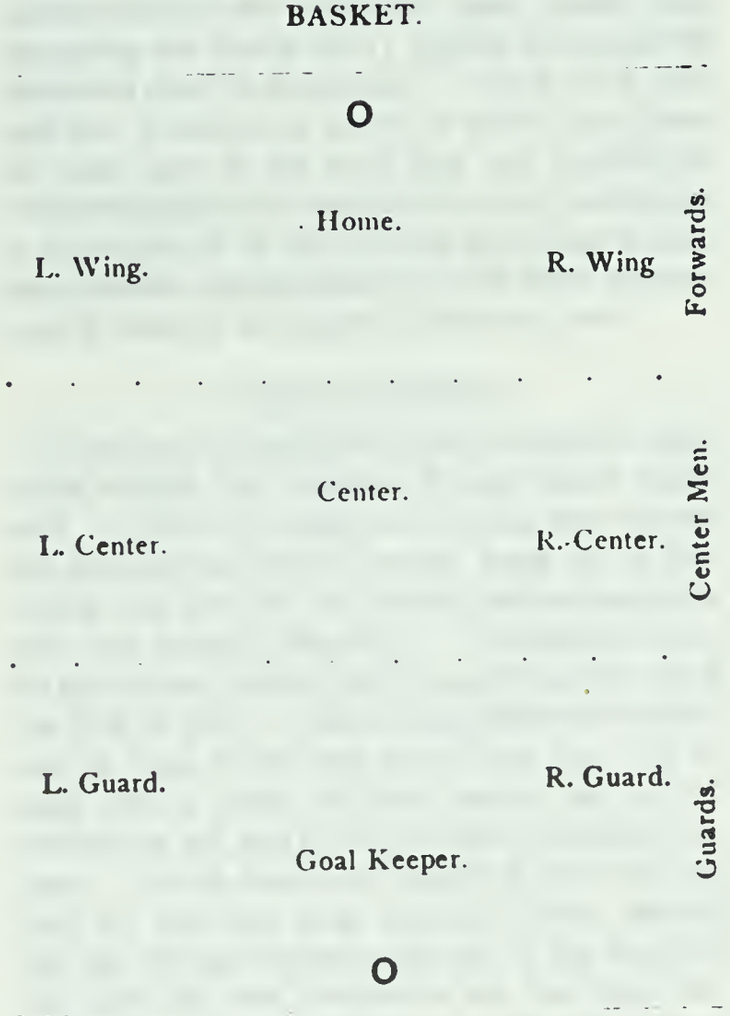


Diagram of Basket Ball—position of players.

in his own part of the grounds. It should be the duty of the home man and the two wings to get a favorable position to throw for goal and to assist one another in this matter. These ought to be men who are not afraid to sacrifice their own glory for the good of the team, while, at the same time, they should be cool headed enough to use every opportunity of trying for goal. It is often the unexpected that wins. The center men are placed so that they may assist the forwards or help the guards, as the strain comes on each of these. They should be able to make a good shot for goal and quick enough to stop a good play of an opponent. Their aim should be constantly to feed the ball forward to their own men and keep them in a position to make goals. The duty of the guards is principally to prevent the opponents throwing for goal, by preventing them from getting the ball, and by taking it from them when they are preparing to throw. In this, if anywhere, prevention is better than cure, for when a ball is thrown up so as to alight in the basket there is no goal keeper who can keep it from entering. The goal keeper's duty is to get the ball away from the vicinity of his goal and to stop as many plays as possible, thus he will bat the ball more frequently than is advisable in the case of the other players.

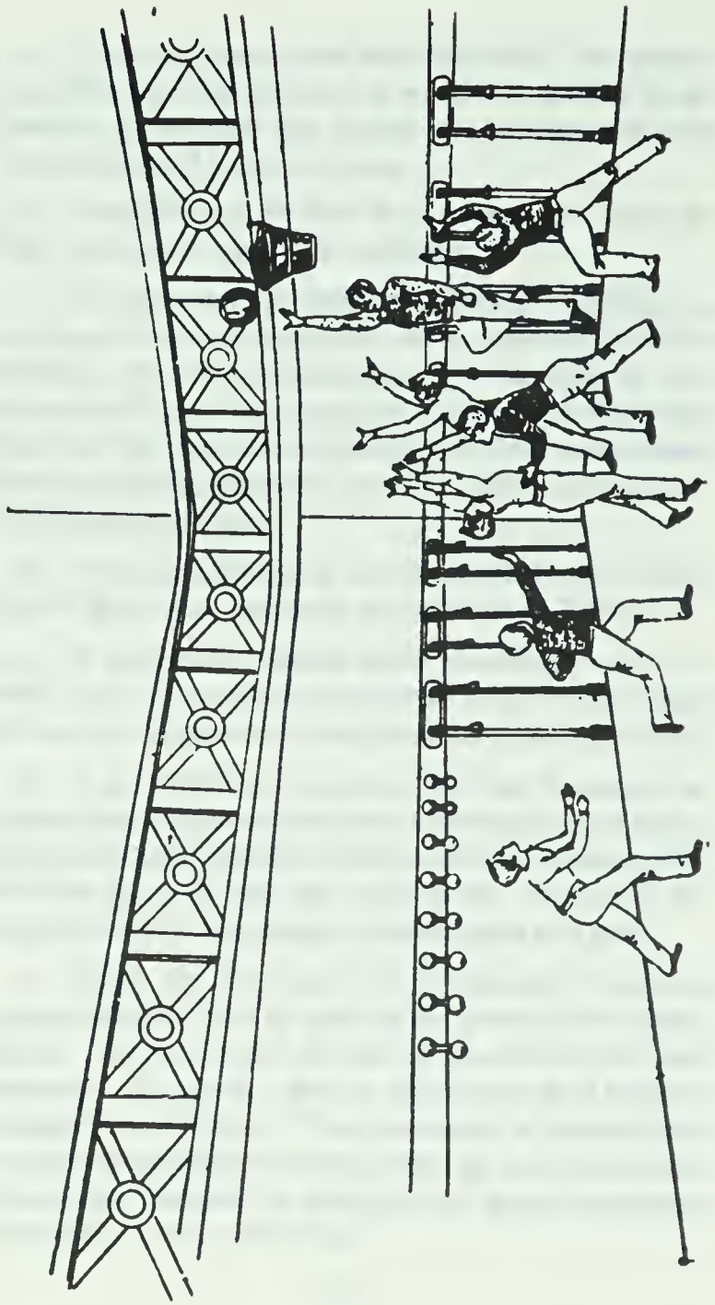
When fun and recreation are desired, as many men as please may play, and they may be distributed according to the captain's own idea, but the best plan seems to be to divide the men into three



classes, forwards occupying the third of the ground nearest the opponents' goal; center men occupying the middle third; guards occupying the defensive third of the ground. This is not a hard and fast division, but merely to let the men know for what part of the field they are responsible. The men ought to be taught to fill every position, as it is intended to be an all-round game, and though each position entails plenty of hard work yet each man is better if he be able to take any part.

THE GROUNDS.

These are the gymnasium floor cleared of apparatus, though any building of this nature would suit. If there is a gallery or running track around the building the baskets may be hung up on this, one at each end, and the bounds marked out on the floor just beneath this gallery. The apparatus may be stored away behind this line and thus be out of the field of play. If there is no gallery the baskets may be hung on the wall, one at each end. In an open field a couple of posts may be set up with baskets on top, and set at the most convenient distance. Out of doors, with plenty of room, the field may be 150 feet long, the goal lines running through the baskets perpendicular to the length of the field; the side boundaries 100 feet apart, but the ball must be passed into the field when behind the goal lines. A player cannot run after he has picked up the ball, though he may throw it and endeavor to get it again; by this means he may



make progress from one part of the field to another, but his opponent always has an opportunity of gaining the ball without tackling him. Again, he may bat it in front of him as he runs, or dribble it with his hand along the ground, but he cannot kick it with his feet, not even to dribble it. At a picnic the baskets may be hung on a couple of trees and the game carried on as usual.

GOALS.

The goals are a couple of baskets or boxes about fifteen inches in diameter across the opening and about fifteen inches deep. If the field of play is large the baskets may be larger, so as to allow of more goals being made. When the field is 150 feet long the baskets may be thirty inches in diameter. These are to be suspended, one at each end of the grounds, about ten feet from the floor. A neat device for a goal has been arranged by the Narragansett Machine Company, by which the ball is held and may be thrown out by pulling a string. It is both lasting and convenient.

The object of the game is to put the ball into your opponents' goal. This may be done by throwing the ball from any part of the grounds, with one or both hands, under the following conditions and rules :—

The ball to be an ordinary *Association* foot ball.

1. The ball may be thrown in any direction with one or both hands.

2. The ball may be batted in any direction with one or both hands (never with the fist).

3. A player cannot run with the ball. The player must throw it from the spot on which he catches it, allowance to be made for a man who catches the ball when running if he tries to stop.

4. The ball must be held by the hands, the arms or body must not be used for holding it.

5. No shouldering, holding, pushing, tripping, or striking in any way the person of an opponent shall be allowed; the first infringement of this rule by any player shall count as a foul, the second shall disqualify him until the next goal is made, or, if there was evident intent to injure the person, for the whole of the game, no substitute allowed.

6. A foul is striking at the ball with the fist, violation of Rules 3, 4, and such as described in Rule 5.

7. If either side makes three consecutive fouls it shall count a goal for the opponents (consecutive means without the opponents in the mean time making a foul).

8. A goal shall be made when the ball is thrown or batted *from the grounds* into the basket and stays there, providing those defending the goal do not touch or disturb the goal. If the ball rests on the edges, and the opponent moves the basket, it shall count as a goal.

9. When the ball goes out of bounds, it shall be thrown into the field of play by the person first touching it. He has a right to hold it unmolested for five seconds. In case of a dispute the umpire shall throw it straight into the field. The thrower-in is allowed five seconds, if he holds it longer it shall go to the opponent. If any side persists in delaying the game the umpire shall call a foul on that side.

10. The umpire shall be judge of the men and shall note the fouls and notify the referee when three consecutive fouls have been made. He shall have power to disqualify men according to Rule 5.

11. The referee shall be judge of the ball and shall decide when the ball is in play, in bounds, to which side it belongs, and shall keep the time. He shall decide when a goal has been made, and keep account of the goals, with any other duties that are usually performed by a referee.

12. The time shall be two fifteen minutes, halves, with five minutes' rest between.

13. The side making the most goals in that time shall be declared the winner. In case of a draw the game may, by agreement of the captains, be continued until another goal is made.

The position of umpire is a very responsible one, and on his ruling depends, to a great degree, the value of the game. If he deliberately overlooks violation of the rules he is responsible for a great deal of unnecessary roughness and consequent ill feeling, but if he is firm and impartial in his decisions he will soon win the respect of all, even those who suffered at the time.

When a goal is made it does not cancel the fouls made, neither does half time.

Any player has a right to get the ball at any time when it is in the field of play, provided only that he handles the *ball* and not the opponent. He may slap or pull the ball out of another's hands at any time while in the field of play.

A player may stand in front of the thrower and obstruct the ball, but he must not violate Rule 5. One aim of the rules has been to eliminate rough play, and for this reason the umpire must interpret them with this aim in view.

Any side which persistently makes fouls is working against its own interests as three consecutive fouls count a goal for the other side. This seemed the best way of compensating those who play a good clean game, and it has proved of value already, for many a team has had two fouls called on them, but very seldom do they make the third, for a team is then on its good behavior, and thus shows that it is possible to play without making many fouls. Setting the number at three gives plenty of room for those made by accident.

SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE LIBRARY
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184

APPENDIX B

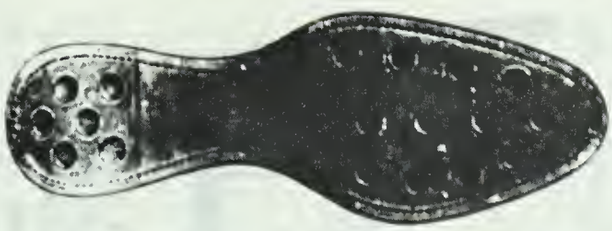
BASKETBALL EQUIPMENT OF 1902

BASKETBALL EQUIPMENT OF 1930

BASKETBALL EQUIPMENT OF 1936

Basket Ball Wearing Apparel.





A new shoe has been designed for basket ball players, one that cannot slip because of the unique construction of the sole, which is made of rubber with holes in it so as to form a sufficient suction when in contact with the floor to prevent slipping and yet not enough to interfere with the freest action.

This shoe, No. BB, is well made, of the best material, and of inestimable value on any floor, and especially on a slippery floor where instant starting and stopping is necessary to play the best game.



This shoe sells for $4.00, and fills a long felt need. A team equipped with these shoes begins the game with a decided advantage over the opposing team.

A good high-cut rubber soled canvas shoe is sold under No. 1H for $1.50, and another one of similar style, cheaper grade, for $1.00, and is catalogued under No. M.

In low-cut shoes, No. 1, which corresponds in quality to No. 1H, sells for $1.25, while the next grade low-cut costs 75 cents.



Various styles of pants are used in basket ball, but the 1PB, at $1.50, made of good quality white duck, and the XPB, made of heavy drill and costing 80 cents a pair, meet with favor by many teams. These are padded so as to protect the hips and knees, but in a manner to insure the freest action at all times.



Those desiring knee tights will find the No. 604 at $1.25 a pair and made of worsted, and the No. 4B, of sanitary cotton, at 50 cents a pair, well made and very desirable.



Knee pants are preferred by some. Those of white or black sateen, fly front, lace back, cost $1 25, $1.00, 75 or 50 cents per pair, according to quality of material. Stripes down sides cost 25 cents per pair extra.



Shirts of various styles and material to suit the player are enumerated as follows: Sleeveless ones of worsted, No. 600, at $1.25; sanitary cotton, No. 6E, at 50 cents.



Those desiring quarter sleeves should order No. 601, of worsted, at $1.25, or sanitary cotton, No. 6F, at 50 cents.

[illegible]er of the foregoing, especially the worsted, will be found to give entire satisfaction.

[illegible] sanitary cotton are well made, but being cotton, do not absorb the perspiration as readily, but in other respects make a good garment for the purpose intended.



Sweaters are a needed adjunct of every basket ball player's outfit Spalding's No. A Intercollegiate Sweater, which is the official sweater worn by all the leading university and college teams, is made of pure Australian's lamb's wool and has been found indispensable as a preventive for taking cold. It retails for $6.00. The No. B heavy weight sweater retails for $5.00, and the No. C, standard weight, for $4.00.



In jerseys, a very popular garment worn with sleeveless jackets is Spalding's No. 10PX, which is manufactured from hard twisted worsted of good quality and closely woven. It is made with a solid color body with alternate striped sleeves—usually two inches of same color as body with narrow stripes of any color. It costs $2.75. The same grade in solid, plain colors, costs $2 50. Full striped jerseys in a large variety of colors—Spalding's No. 10PS is a popular style—cost $3.00 each.





No. 1R.



No. 8-0S.

Every good player realizes that a stocking of extra value is necessary for basket ball, and

can rest assured that these are the best that can be procured for the money.

No. 3-0S stockings are made of heavy ribbed wool, especially woven, and come in a variety of alternate colors to suit the most critical. These stockings retail for $1 75 per pair. The same grade in plain colors cost 25 cents less. The No. 1RS stockings, heavy-weight, also have alternate colors and retail for $1.35 per pair; the medium weight in same grade retails for $1.10. The Nos 1R, 2R and 3R come in heavy, medium and lighter weight, and sell for $1.00, 80 and 60 cents, respectively. A pair of cotton stockings can be bought for 25 cents.

A good belt to wear is No. 728, russet or black, which retails for 50 cents. A cheaper quality can be bought for 25 cents.



No. 728.

No player should play without a supporter. This advice is not needed by some who have learned the above by serious experience. Many a game is lost by the best player being injured and withdrawn from the game because the above advice has not been heeded.



No 5.

The No. 5 "Bike" Supporter has been conceded by all as the "only" jockey strap suspensory. It is clean, comfortable and porous, and is made in three sizes. The price is 75 cents.



The Spalding.

Two other well known suspensories are the Spalding, which sells from 25 cents to $1.25, according to material used, and the Old Point Comfort, at $1.00 to $1 50 depending on the material also.



O. P. C.

Spalding's elastic supporters are used a great deal, and are a most necessary part of the equipment. They are made in several styles, and cost 25 and 50 cents each, depending upon material used.





Complete Basket Ball Outfit



Official Goal.

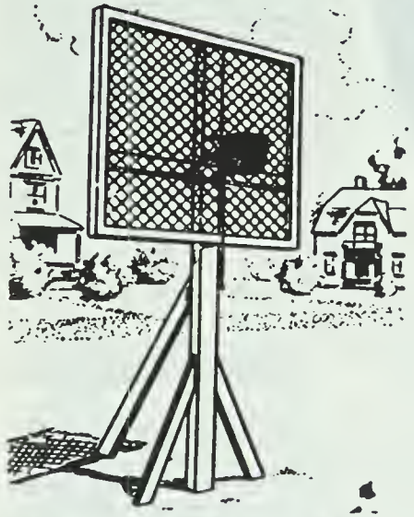
A. G. Spalding & Bros.' No. 80 goals, price $4.00 per pair, are the ones referred to as "official" in the basket ball rules and must be used in all match games. The leading teams of the country are using these goals. A new feature of the goal this season will be a unique arrangement of the net, so the bottom can be left open for practice and closed for match games. No annoying stoppages of the game to replace broken goals will occur where these goals are used.

The conditions in the basket ball rules relating to the ball are exceedingly rigid, and it requires the greatest care in selection of materials, the most skilled mechanics being required to make them. This has made the Spalding ball the most difficult one on the market to manufacture, because, to be of uniform size and weight, each piece of leather must be of the best, so as to prevent irregularity in shape and endurance.



No. M, manufactured by A. G. Spalding & Bros., and sold at $5.00, is the one mentioned as the "official" ball in the basket ball rules. Be sure it bears the trade mark as shown on page 103, as this ensures excellence in manufacture, quality and workmanship. This ball must be used in all match games. Is there anything more annoying than to have the rubber bladder burst in the midst of a good series of plays? The ball has to be unlaced, the bursted bladder removed and a new one replaced—providing you happen to have one

—and then laced up again. All this time the spectators are waiting patiently—or otherwise, the players are anxious to play, and the whole game may be spoiled by this occurrence. Suppose the renewed one should burst within the next five minutes—perish the thought! The only thing to do is to call the game off, give rain checks, and play it out at some later date. All this may be obviated by getting the official ball in the first place, which is fitted with one of A. G. Spalding & Bros.' No. OM bladders. They cost $1 25 each, and are fully guaranteed. These may be bought separate from the ball if desired, and it is a good plan to always have an extra one on hand.

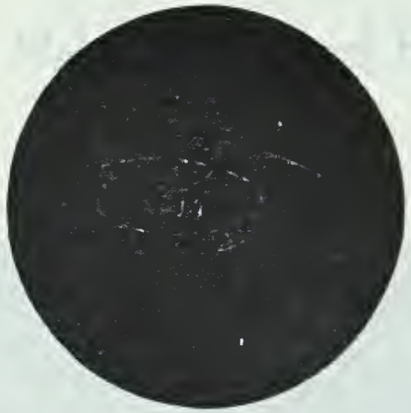


Basket ball is an indoor game but is fast becoming an outdoor one as well. The experiment of holding an outdoor tournament was tried at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo and proved a success. A. G. Spalding & Bros.' Outdoor Goals contributed largely to this success. After these goals were put in position for the first game of the series they needed no attention whatever, remaining in place as rigid as if put up inside on a solid wall.

All club managers should keep official scores. The Spalding Official Score Book was prepared to meet the demand of the intelligent players who wished to keep record of goals and fouls, their nature, and by whom made. This book enables the manager to tell at a glance how many fouls and goals each man made, and serves as a guide for him in coaching his team. A score book containing space for ten games can be bought for 10 cents, or one for twenty-five games, 25 cents.

SPALDING'S BASKET BALL GOODS

The Spalding "Official" Basket Ball



Extract from the Official Rules.

RULE II. BALL.

SEC. 3. The ball made by A. G. Spalding & Bros. shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.

Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. The cover is made in eight sections, with capless ends and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain leather. The bladder is made specially for this ball, of extra quality Para rubber. Each ball packed, complete, in sealed box, and guaranteed perfect in every detail.

The Spalding "Official" Basket Ball.
No. 11. Each, $5.00

Extra Bladders
No. OM. For above. Each, $1.00

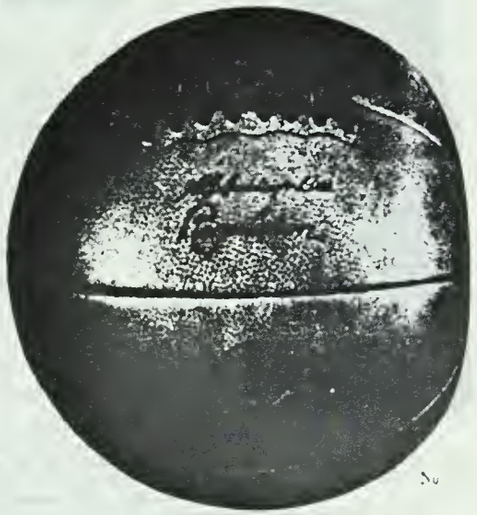
Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any Address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

NEW YORK CHICAGO DENVER

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Basket Balls



No. D2V. Selected American leather, pebble grain with double lined feature. Improved Spalding valve and patented balanced bladder, also has double laced feature. Regulation size and weight. Four-panel ball Each, $15.00

No. D3V. Selected American leather, pebble grain with double lined feature. Improved Spalding patented balanced bladder, also has single laced feature. Regulation size and weight. Eight-panel ball. Each, $12.00

No. DV. Selected American leather, pebble grain with double lined feature. Improved Spalding valve and double lacing feature. Regulation size and weight. Eight-panel ball Each, $9.00

No. D4. Selected American leather. Double lining. Will give good service. Ideal for smaller schools. Eight panel ball. Each, $6.50

No. XV. Split leather valve ball. Easy to inflate. A good ball for the junior player. Each, $6.00

No. X. Split leather. A good ball for the junior or smaller school player. Each, $5.00

PLAYGROUND BASKET BALLS

No. PGO-V. Spalding rubber valve balanced bladder basket ball. Protected seams. Made of A grade pebble-grained American leather. Eight panel ball with double lining and welted seam. The finest made playground ball on the market Each, $5.00

OUTSEAM STYLES

These styles are represented by our No. PVO-V "Army and Navy" and the No. KPO "Service". Outseams, extending about a quarter of an inch beyond the cover, serve efficiently as a protection against wear and tear, and make them very desirable balls for outdoor purposes. With each ball is supplied a guaranteed bladder, rawhide lace and lacing needle.

No. PVO-V. Spalding rubber valve balanced bladder basket ball. Of selected pebble-grained American leather. Eight-panel ball with double lining and protected outside seams. Will give long wear. Each, $3.00

No. PKO. Rubber valve balanced bladder basket ball. Selected American pebble-grained rubber. Eight-panel ball with double lining. Ball has outside seam protection and is ideal for junior prep or high school teams. Each, $4.00

AIR GAUGE

No. 18. For use with Spalding valve basket balls, to determine the pressure. Balls are usually inflated to 13 pounds Each, $0.60

LACING DEVICES

No. CL. Enables you to get a perfectly laced ball. Each, $0.40

No. JM. For tightening lacing on all basket balls, foot balls, soccer balls and volley balls. 0.60

POLICY NOTICE—*Applying on Inflated Goods Listed on this Page.* Each article has been carefully inspected and thoroughly tested before leaving our factory. It is of perfect workmanship. It contains no defects and will not be replaced after being put into play.

See list of Spalding Athletic Goods Stores on inside front cover of this book

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Rubber Valve Balanced Bladder



This perfect rubber valve balanced bladder is used in the Spalding Official Basket Balls Nos. DV and DVC, also in the Spalding Playground Basket Balls Nos. PGO-V, PVO-V and PKO.

Points of Superiority:

No metal parts to get out of order.

Perfectly symmetrical. Balanced top and bottom.

Simple flexible construction makes inflation easy.

Only with the Spalding Balanced Bladder have you a perfectly balanced ball.

See list of Spalding Athletic Goods Stores on inside front cover of this book

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Basket Ball Shirts

Plain Shirts

No. BBS Spalding special pure worsted shirt, with Spalding combination supporter attachment Special order only . . . Each, $4.50

No. 500 Rayon and worsted; good weight; deep cut armholes and cut on special Spalding athletic pattern Special order only Each, $3.50

No. 600. Good weight worsted, deep cut armholes. Cut on special Spalding athletic pattern. A shirt that will give excellent wear Ea., $3.00

No. 700. Light weight worsted, deep cut armholes. Cut on special Spalding athletic pattern; will give long service. Each, $2.75

No. 800. Good weight; cotton and wool, deep cut armholes about same weight as our No. 600 shirt. . . Each, $2.25

Plain shirts are made in following colors only
Navy, White, Black, Gray, or Maroon



No. 600

Striped Shirts

No. 600-PS. Highest grade pure worsted, with perpendicular stripes of contrasting colors. Supplied in any two-color combination desired on special order only . . Each, $4.50

No. 600W Good weight worsted. 6-inch stripe Special order only. Each, $3.25

No. 600N. Highest grade worsted yarn. Solid color body with contrasting color trim at neck and armholes. Each, $3.75

No. 600G. Highest grade worsted yarn of medium weight Made up in any color combination desired on special order only Each, $3.75

No. 800T. Same as No. 800, but with two narrow chest stripes. Special order only Each, $3.

No. 6ES. Sanitary cotton, solid color body, 6-inch stripe around chest. Special order only

No. 6E. *Sleeveless.* Sanitary cotton. Bleached White, Black or Gray

Colors on all striped shirts are as follows: Navy and White, Black and Orange, Maroon and White
We allow four inches for stretch on all shirts to insure a comfortable fit

No. R Gum Rubber Reducing Shirt. Button front. Used by athletes to reduce weight Each $



No. 6B

Basket Ball Pants

No. 6B. Very highest grade flannel pants. Loose inside hip pads Cut full in hips and legs Short inseam Adjustable belt Pair $4.

No. 1B. Double nap leather cloth. Loose inside hip pads Hips and legs cut full. Short inseam Adjustable belt. Pair, $3.

No. 2B Leather cloth, highest grade Very strong and durable Loose inside hip pads. Cut full in hips and legs Short inseam Adjustable belt Pair, $3.

No. 3B Leather cloth, single nap. Separate waistband with suspenders Loose inside hip pads. Cut full in hips and legs Short inseam Adjustable belt Pair, $2.

No. 8B Tan Jean Loose inside hip pads Cut full in hips Short inseam Adjustable belt Pair, $1.

No. MB. Natural color moleskin. Strongest basket ball pants made. Made with loose inside hip pads; short inseam and adjustable belt Special order only. . Pair $

No. SK Skinner Satin Pants, padded on hips. Special order only

Hookless fasteners will be supplied down front of any of the above basket ball pants at 30c. per pair extra

STRIPING—Single color or two-color braid. Striping down sides or around legs Extra, Pair, 30c
Nos. 6B, 1B, 2B and 3B supplied from stock in the following colors: White, Gray, Black, Orange, Purple, Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon, Navy Blue, Royal Blue, Dark Green, Irish Green Any other color on special order at no extra charge.

See list of Spalding Athletic Goods Stores on inside front cover of this book.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.



No. LRF

Basket Ball Knee Pads

No. LRF. Knee Pad Lightest and best for all uses. Made of "Rubber Foam" with soft leather covering Fastened below knee with soft, silled leather strap Patent quick-catch buckle. Always stays in place. Will give full protection to the knee Pair, $5.50

No KE. Roll style knee pad Elastic reinforcement at either end which holds pad in place and gives additional support Thin elastic strap at center holds pad snugly at the knee . Pair, $4.50

No BL. A real featherweight Fine quality leather. Padded with Belgian "Rubber Foam" Latest and finest fitting basket ball knee pad. Professional model Pair, $4.00

No KEX Soft leather knee pad Felt padded, wide elastic bandage below knee for extra support ad elastic strap at top to hold pad in place Pair, $2.50

No KE Elastic bandage with heavy felt strips on outside to protect knee Slit opening in back that pad will not bind knee A very light pad that will give full protection . Pair, $2.00

No K Canvas covered Lined with heavy felt Elastic reinforcement at either end Elastic band center to hold pad in place Pair, $1.75

Spalding Thumb Protector

No Heavy leather support for thumb and wrist. Made ep for either right or left hand Ea., $1.00

Basket Ball Supporters



No. 33P

No 3P Supporter and Abdomen Protector Elastic supporter, pouch pocket for holding either the No 3P or No 4 cup supporter Each, $1.00

No 3P Aluminum Supporter Plain cup " 2.50

No 4 Aluminum Cup Supporter Light weight, rubber covered cups Each, $1.50

No B6 "Bika" Elastic Supporter Same material as in other Bika supporters Waistband 2 inches wide Each, $1.25

No P Elastic Supporter Waistband is six inches wide, elastic webbing Sack is of soft knitted worsted, ventilated Each, $1.50

No PAL Pal Athletic Supporter The pouch is knitted, not woven. It is joined to waistband with elastic tape an exclusive feature which insures correct lateral stretch of the waistband. Porous, therefore cool, comfortable and non-chafing The elastic cords are combined in the fabric, completely covered and will not pull out Has 3 inch waistband Each, $1.00

No SOS Athletic Supporter Knitted Pouch Porous, cool, comfortable and non-chafing. 3-inch waistband Each, 50c.

No "Bika" Supporter (Patented) This supporter, made of finest materials, has elastic mesh pouch that is extremely cool and comfortable Made with our patented "V" seam construction that allows even stretch of waistband Each, 75c.

No 70 Narrow waistband with wide mesh front Light weight Large, medium and small " 50c.

No 5 **Elastic Supporter. All elastic, no buckles.** " 35c.

Special Notice—Genuine "Bika" Supporters, as listed above, are made in three sizes: Small, to fit waist 22 to 28 inches; medium, 30 to 38 inches; large, 40 to 48 inches

No 1 Morton Style Supporter Best Canton flannel Each, $0.50

No 3 Aluminum Abdomen Protector. Elastic cross bands and belt " 4.00

No A Spalding Swimming Supporter. White material, buttons at side. " .50

See list of Spalding Athletic Goods Stores on inside front cover of this book.

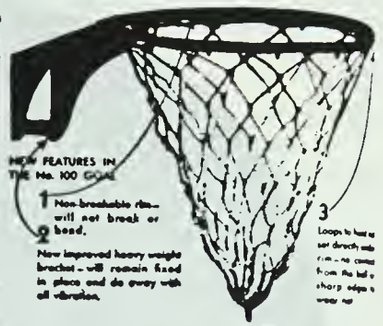
A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Spalding Improved No. 100 Basket Ball Goal

The Spalding Improved No. 100 Goal, because of its superior construction, has won the regard of leading basket ball coaches. Its use increases with each succeeding season.

The Spalding Improved No. 100 Goal is the official goal for the Western Conference "Big Ten," and the Eastern Intercollegiate Basket Ball League.

No. 100. Complete, with nets. . . . Pair, $10.00



No. 100

Practice Goal

Our new style of basket ball goal—No. 70—is particularly recommended for practice. It is correct in design and substantially constructed. For greater convenience in transportation and handling, we have designed the frame so that the bracket part turns within the circle. Goals are easily set up and will stand unusual strain.

Complete, Pair, $5.00

Twine Nets—Similar to nets used on our No. 100 and No. 70 goals. Heavy thread and of substantial construction. Pair, $1.25

Separate Goal Nets—Leather. Guaranteed to stand much hard wear. Pair, $3.00

No. 50. Detachable Goals. Can be detached readily from wall or upright, leaving no obstruction to interfere with other games or general gymnasium work. Complete with nets. Pair, $9.00

Bladders

No. OMV. Metal Valve Bladder. For Nos. D2V and D3V Basket Balls. Each, $2.00
No. OMC. Rubber Valve Bladder. For Nos. DV, DVC, PGO-V, PVO-V and PKO Balls. " .50

Referees' and Umpires' Whistles and Horns

No. 7. Whistle. The Referee Special. Heavy metal; extra loud. Rubber covered mouthpiece. Each, $0.35
No. 4. Horn. 5-inch nickel horn. Sharp tone. " 1.00

Eyeglass Protector

No. 10. A perfect protection for those wearing glasses in a game. Strong wire, but very light; large eye holes. Soft leather padding around parts that touch the face. Each, $4.50

Spalding Thumb Protector

No. T. Substantial support for thumb and wrist; right or left hand. Each, $1.00

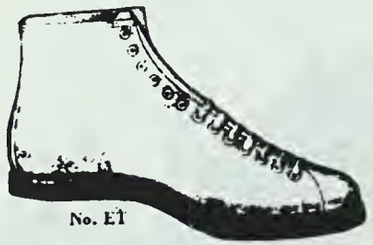
Basket Ball Score Books

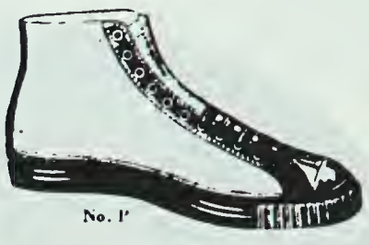
No. M. Special College Score Book, large size, 10x10¾ inches, 35 games; adopted by Eastern Intercollegiate Basket Ball League. Each, $2.00
No. B. Basket Ball Score Books. Collegiate. Stiff cover, 5½x7 inches. Pocket size. Block style enabling scorer to use any style of scoring. 40 games. Each, 65c
No. A. Same style as No. B. Paper cover. 10 games. " 25c
No. W. *Women's Basket Ball.* Stiff cover. 27 games. " 65c

See list of Spalding Athletic Goods Stores on inside front cover of this book.

A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Basket Ball Shoes





Men's Professional Basket Ball Shoes

No. ET. Professional. Extra thick, heavy, resilient pure black gum rubber sole, which we guarantee will hold on the smoothest dancing floor. Uppers are of highest grade drab leather. Pair, $13.00

No. HCR. Strong, durable white canvas. Trimmed with drab leather. Four air vents and leather tongue. Has outer sole of Rajah cushioned rubber. Grips the floor from toe to heel. Guaranteed to hold on any floor. Will never wear smooth. Middle sole of strong, rigid leather which prevents blisters, callous or burning feet. Inner sole gives smooth finish and perfect foot comfort. Pair, $6.00

No. SS. *Spalding "Speed" Cushion Heel Shoe.* A favorite where the molded sole type of footwear is in demand. There has never been any question of the gripping qualities or durability of the familiar "Checkerboard" sole. Because of the live steam pressure process of vulcanizing, the "Speed" delivers an unusual amount of service, adequate cushioning for the feet with a minimum of weight. Made only in the gray laced-to-the-toe style.

No. SS. Sizes 6½ to 12. Pair, $5.00 No. SSB. Sizes 2½ to 6 Pair, $4.50

No. P. Canvas uppers, leather trimmed, Spalding special athletic last. Finest fitting shoe of this type. Thick, smooth black gum rubber sole, guaranteed to outwear any shoe of this style. Can be used indoors or outdoors.

No. P. Sizes 6½ to 12. Pair, $3.75 No. PB. Sizes 2½ to 6. Pair, $3.50

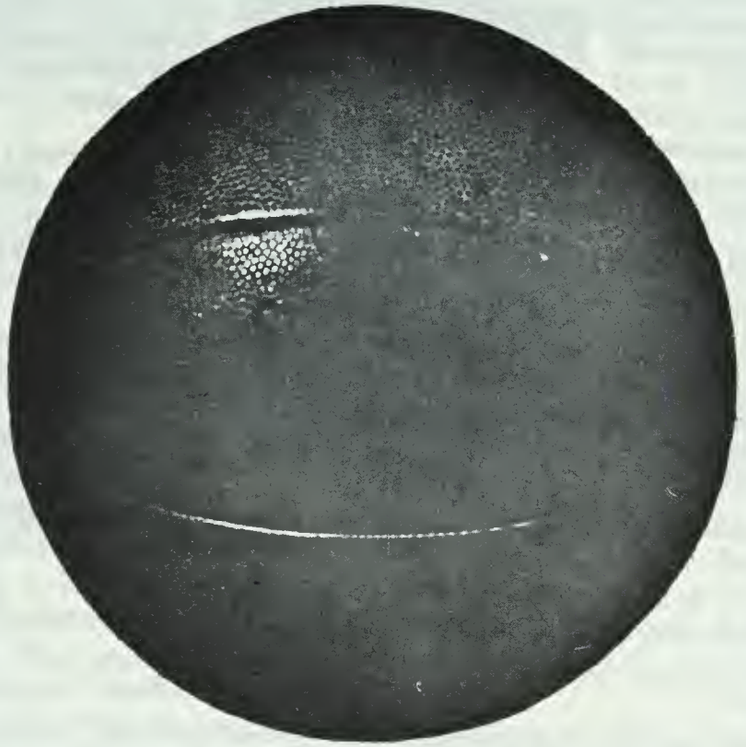
Women's Basket Ball Shoes

No. PL. White canvas uppers and Spalding special athletic last. These shoes are made in a regular women's well-fitting width. Have thick, smooth, black gum rubber soles. Can be used indoors or outdoors with equal success.

Sizes 2½ to 8. Pair, $3.50

See list of Spalding Athletic Goods Stores on inside front cover of this book.

SPALDING OFFICIAL No. DL "LACELESS" BASKET BALL



DL

PERFECTLY BALANCED TRUE IN BOUNCE FREE FROM DEADSPOTS

DL. Official "Laceless" Basketball. Made of the finest pebble-grain leather obtainable, especially selected for uniformity and durabilit Multi-fabric lined to eliminate stretch. Furnished with a modern, efficie rubber valve bladder. All these features are carefully inspected by rig factory tests. A "Round as a Circle" ball that *stays* round. Each, **$15.**

SPALDING "LACELESS" OLYMPIC No. D3L



D3L

SHOOTS STRAIGHT REBOUNDS TRUE STAYS ROUND

The **D3L Olympic** also features the "laceless" construction. Its casing i made of A-1 pebble-grain leather . . . multi-fabric lined to eliminate bulg ing and stretching. The exceptionally durable bladder is equipped with a up-to-date rubber valve.

The Olympic represents an outstanding value and has been built to mee the demand for a high grade ball at a moderate price. . . Each, **$13.8**

SPALDING ATHLETIC SHIRTS



500. A special high lustre rayon faced; backed with perspiration absorbent worsted yarn. A distinctive appearing game shirt. . Each, **$2.85**

600. Heavy weight worsted. One of the most popular shirts we have ever made. Leading champions from all parts of the country are wearing this shirt. Deep armholes and neck, snug fitting body, plenty of length. Ea., **$2.65**

100. The Zephyr wo sted yarn used in th shirt makes it one the smoothest, softe shirts ever produc by us. The Spaldi athletic cut gives su fit without hamp ing freedom of actio Each, $2.

300. Knit Rayon. T high lustre finish this shirt will gi your team dash a sparkle. Perfect c throughout to gi free action in pla Each, $2.

700. Medium weight worsted. Deep cut armholes. Cut on special Spaldi athletic pattern. Will give long service. Each, $2.

WMS. A new cool light weight basketball shirt. Made of the highe quality yarn, knitted in a distinctive mesh. Solid colors only. Each, $2.

RMS. This pourous fashioned mesh shirt is made of lustrous, fast col rayon yarn. Comfortable, cool, light weight. Each, $1.

200. Durene. The long lasting, high lustre finish of this shirt makes i very popular game and practice shirt where price is a consideration. (full size for speedy action. Each, $1.

6EMC. Mercerized cotton. Strong long fibre cotton yarn with a lustre th holds up well. A fine shirt at a moderate price. Each, 7

6E. Sleeveless sanitary cotton shirt. In either bleached white or gr
Sizes up to and including 34 Each, 4
Sizes 36 and up. " 5

Colors — White, Scarlet, Gray, Black, Purple, Orange, Maroon, Navy, Royal Blue, Irish Green, Dark Green and Cardinal



This shoe has won its "Varsity Letter"

. Red Flash. This shoe is used by leading colleges and high schools roughout the country. Uppers of best grade army duck, loose lined and inforced. Extra wide tongue with soft felt padding shaped to conform omfortably to the foot. The special steam pressure vulcanizing process sed in producing the red rubber sole gives this shoe outstanding advantages uch as no slipping, no floor marking, lightness and durability. Built on a orm fitting last with cushion heel and air vents on side. Curved back prevents upper from biting the back of the heel. Pair, **$3.00**





A shoe that will keep any team on its feet—on any floor!

LSS. Blue Streak. Upper of black smooth grain horsehide leather, re inforced to prevent stretch. Cushion heel, full form fitting last, ventilate side. This shoe has the famous Spalding SS molded sole which is light, will not slip, will not mark the floor and will give exceptional wear. White rub ber toe bumper strip for added strength and appearance. . . Pair, $6.00

Light . . . Tough . . . and Popular!

XM. Intercollegiate. Upper of army duck, loose lined. Extra wide tongue for comfort and protection. Bell shaped top. Back and instep thoroughly reinforced, ventilated side, sure-grip, non-marking, molded sole, rubber toe bumper, cushion heel. An outstanding value. Pair, $3.35

SPALDING WARM-UP SHIRTS AND JACKETS



SSE

All wool knitted fulled ch. . . . Each, $7.00
All wool woven brushed led cloth. . Each, $5.85
Velvet finish corduroy. Each, $5.75
Heavy weight suede. Each, $5.75
lium weight suede. Each, $3.95



NDS

1. All wool knitted fulled cloth. . . . Each, $7.00
2. All wool woven brushed fulled cloth. . Each, $5.85
3. Velvet finish corduroy. Each, $5.75
4. Heavy weight suede. Each, $5.75
5. Medium weight suede. Each, $3.95



NYZ

1. All wool knitted fulled cloth. . . . Each, $8.25
2. All wool woven brushed fulled cloth. . Each, $7.00
3. Velvet finish corduroy. Each, $6.70
4. Heavy weight suede. Each, $6.80
5. Medium weight suede. Each, $5.35

BC

All wool knitted fulled cloth. Ea.	$8.60
All wool woven brushed fulled cloth. "	7.00
Velvet finish corduroy. "	6.75
Heavy weight suede. "	6.50
Medium weight suede. . . . "	4.75

BSC

1. All wool knitted fulled cloth. Ea.	$8.60
2. All wool woven brushed fulled cloth. "	7.00
3. Velvet finish corduroy. "	6.75
4. Heavy weight suede. "	6.50
5 Medium weight suede. . . . "	4.75

EXTRAS

ulder Insert. 35c.	Slash Pockets. .70	Full Zipper Front instead of button front. . . 75c.	Button Front on SSE or NDS. . 70c.
ulder and Sleeve nsert. . . $1.25	Throat Zipper. .65		Full Zipper Front on SSE or NDS. $1.80
ch Pockets. .50	Raglan Sleeves, no extra charge.	Full Zipper Front instead of throat zipper. . 85c.	Short Zipper Front on SSE or NDS. 65c.
" Length Zipper ront. . . $1.50	Double V Braid front and back. . $1.25		

Button Front instead of short throat zipper. No extra charge.



EXTRA FOR SPECIAL DESIGNS

We can supply the SSE or NDS warm-up shirt listed on this page in any special design (A-B-D-E-F-G) at an additional cost of 70c. ea.





APPENDIX C

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF THE CANADIAN AMATEUR BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION, 1928

CONSTITUTION OF THE EASTERN BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION, 1927

CONSTITUTION OF THE CANADIAN AMATEUR BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION, 1929

ARTICLES OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN THE AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA AND THE CANADIAN AMATEUR BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION, 1931

MINUTES OF THE MEETING

OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE

CANADIAN AMATEUR BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

PRINCE ARTHUR HOTEL

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.

December 7, 1928

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association opened at ten-thirty, p.m. with a full attendance as follows:

Chairman, W.A. Aldritt, Winnipeg
Bert Davidson, Vancouver, representing Geo. A. Winter
Samuel Rogers, Toronto
A.W. Seaman, Montreal
Miss Alexandrine Gibb, Toronto.

A letter from Harold Young, Secretary-treasurer of the Ottawa Valley Branch was read and its recommendations given careful consideration.

A letter from Mr. Winter was also read and its recommendations fully discussed.

After a long and thorough discussion of the Eastern Canada Basketball Association in its relation to the Dominion Body, and of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as a Maritime Branch or as separate Provincial organizations, the following resolution was passed on a division:

Resolved
That this committee approve the reorganization of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association upon the principle that each provincial organization be autonomous in its own field.

It was also unanimously resolved
That this Committee function for the present year only.

The meeting then adjourned to meet the following morning.

Dec. 8, 1928.

The Committee met at 9:15 a.m. and the following were elected as officers for the current year:

President of Committee,	Mr. Aldritt
1st Vice-president	Mr. Rogers
2nd "	Miss Gibb
3rd "	Mr. Winter
Additional member of Executive	Mr. Seaman.

It was resolved that if the Eastern Canada Basketball Association should cease to function the provincial associations which composed that body should be asked to make up the present deficit on a pro rata basis.

The Constitution was then taken up and after long and earnest study a comprehensive constitution was drawn up which embodied many of the suggestions which had been received from almost every province. The President was instructed to arrange for its distribution to all the provincial associations.

Arrangements for the play-downs for the Senior Championships were then made as follows:

MEN All Provincial Champions to be declared before March 31st (according to the Constitution).

EAST

(a) Quebec Champions at Ottawa Valley Champions (It was agreed that if both teams prefer it this may be a home-and-home series, provided it does not go beyond one week).
(b) Winner of (a) at O.A.B.A. Champions
(c) New Brunswick Champions at Nova Scotia Champions
(d) EASTERN FINALS
Winner of (c) at winner of (b).
(to be completed before April 20th).

WEST

(a) Thunder Bay Champions at Manitoba Champions
(b) Winner of (a) at Manitoba Champions
(c) Winner of (b) at Saskatchewan Champions
(d) Winner of (c) at Alberta Champions
(e) Winner of (d) at British Columbia Champions
(to be completed before April 20th).

Dominion Finals

Eastern Champions at Western Champions
(to be completed before April 30th)

WOMEN (Playing under Men's Rules)

EAST

L.O.B.A. Champions at Maritime Champions

WEST

Alberta Champions at British Columbia Champions

(both to be completed before April 20th)

Dominion Finals

Western Champions at Eastern Champions
(to be completed before April 30th)

The question of the Byng Trophy was then taken up and the President of the Committee was instructed to write Mr. Boyd, trustee, to learn under what conditions the cup had been presented and what disposition it was in the power of the Committee to make of it and then to take up the matter with the Committee by mail.

The meeting then adjourned to assemble again at 8 p.m. in conjunction with the representatives of all the provincial associations then present in Port Arthur.

8 p.m., Dec. 8, 1928.

There were present, in addition to the members of the Committee representatives of the New Brunswick Basketball Association, the Ottawa Valley B.A. and the Thunder Bay B.A.

A long and at times heated discussion took place over the actions of the Committee and over the Constitution. A satisfactory understanding on all points was finally reached.

It was agreed that the Eastern Canada Basketball Association should, if its members so desired, continue to function as a part of the C.A.B.A.

It was also agreed that a committee consisting of Mr. Seaman as convenor and the representatives of the Provinces in which Women's Rules are used should make all arrangements for the play-downs under these rules.

It was resolved unanimously

That the Committee of the C.A.B.A. desire to be represented on the JOINT RULES COMMITTEE and that the necessary steps be taken to that end.

It was also resolved that the President of the Committee write the various provincial associations calling their attention to the desirability of using a Canadian made ball provided that it is in all respects as good as imported balls; and that he point out that

A.G. Spalding & Bros. are now making such a ball in Canada at a moderate price.

The meeting closed with a brief address by Mr. Aldritt in which he bespoke the hearty support of all to bring the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association through this critical year and to make it a success in every sense.

A.W. Seaman

Secretary of Committee pro tem.

CONSTITUTION OF THE EASTERN CANADA BASKETBALL

A S S O C I A T I O N

AS Adopted at the Annual Meeting
held on May 30, 1926 and Amended at the
Annual Meeting held on May 28, 1927

1. A. The name of this Association shall be the EASTERN CANADA BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION.

B. This Association shall be considered an integral part of the CANADIAN AMATEUR BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION;

It shall pay to that body all fees due to the latter for the various affiliated Provincial Basketball Associations,

and each Provincial Association shall continue to exercise its voting power in accordance with the Constitution of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association.

C. It shall be subject to the Rules and Regulations of the AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA and of the WOMEN'S ATHLETIC FEDERATION OF CANADA, with which bodies the C.A.B.A. is allied.

2. All Provincial Basketball Associations east of Manitoba shall be eligible for membership.

Note 1. For the purposes of this Association the Ottawa Valley shall be considered a province.

Note 2. If for geographical reasons the Thunder Bay District shall perfer to affiliate with the Western Association this arrangement shall be considered satisfactory to the E.C.B.A.

Note 3. The Maritime Provinces may, at their own option, either as a Maritime Province Basketball Association or as separate Provincial Associations.

3. Associations affiliated with the E.C.B.A. may include three classes as follows:

Class A - Men's Basketball Associations or Leagues;
" B - Women's " " " " playing under modified men's rules;
Class C - Women's " " " " " " women's rules.

4. All classes shall be further classified under the following ratings:

(1) SENIOR;

(2) INTERMEDIATE --

Any team which has won a Provincial Intermediate Championship shall for the following season be advanced to Senior rating; or in the event of their preferring not to be advanced, then not more than three (3) members of that team shall be permitted to play on any one intermediate team.

(3) JUNIOR --

In Class A all players must give satisfactory proof that they are under twenty (20) years of age on January 1st of the current season.

In Classes B and C all players must furnish proof that they are under eighteen (18) years of age on Jan. 1st.

(4) JUVENILE --

All players must furnish proof that they are under eighteen (18) years of age on January 1st.

(5) MIDGET --

All players must furnish proof that they are under seventeen (17) years of age on January 1st.

(6) BANTAM --

All players must furnish proof that they are under fifteen years (15 years) of age on January 1st.

(7) INTERSCHOLASTIC --

All players must give proof that they are under twenty (20) on September 1st of the current season, and must be bona fide pupils of the school they represent.

5. A. All play-downs between Provincial Champions shall be conducted:

in Class A under the playing rules of the Joint Rules Committee for the current season;

in Class B under the same rules as modified for women;

in Class C under the rules of the Women's Intercollegiate Union or under the rules as published in Spalding's Guide for Women's Basketball.

B. Each Interprovincial play-down shall consist of a home-and-home series, and each team shall pay its own expenses and shall be entitled to the entire gate taken at its home game.

If however both teams agree on two games in one place they shall make application to the President who shall have power to sanction this arrangement. In this case the home team shall guarantee the expenses of the visiting team as follows:

Return first-class transportation for ten (10) men with meals en route, five (5) lower berths each way (when necessary), and hotel accommodation for two days. The home team shall also defray all charges incidental to the staging of the games and the remuneration of officials. Note - The manager of the home team will as early as possible make an exact estimate of the costs, and will send to the manager of the visiting team a written guarantee of the definite sum necessary to cover these expenses; the visiting team should not entrain until such guarantee has been received.

C. The President shall appoint the referees for all Interprovincial play-downs.

D. The President shall draw up and present to the various Provincial Secretaries, not later than March 1st, a full schedule of Interprovincial play-downs. This schedule may be modified by agreement of the teams concerned subject to the sanction of the President, provided that such modification does not interfere with the arrangements of the other Provincial Champions.

6. Each Provincial Treasurer shall remit to the Secretary-Treasurer of the E.C.B.A. annual fees on the following basis:

For each Class (A, B, or C) as per Section (3) operating ten (10) teams or fewer - $12.00

For each Class operating eleven (11) teams or more ---------- $25.00

These fees shall be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer not later than December 1st.

7. A. The Association shall meet annually during the months of April or May at the call of the President.

At least one month's notice of such meetings shall be given to the Secretaries of all affiliated Provincial Associations.

Note - The President shall have power to take a vote by mail or telegraph on any such matters as must of necessity be decided between Annual Meetings.

B. At the Annual Meeting each Provincial Association shall have one vote for each fee of twelve dollars ($12.00) paid to the E.C.B.A., and two votes for each fee of ($25.00).

All delegates must be provided with credentials by their Provincial Associations. It shall be permissible for one delegate to represent more than one association provided that he or she bears credentials from the responsible officials of each association.

8. The Annual Meeting shall elect the following officers:

One or more Honorary Patrons,
A President,
A First Vice President,
Three or more Associate Vice Presidents,
A Secretary-Treasurer

The above officials shall constitute the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Each Province shall have at least one representative on the Executive Committee.

9. This Constitution may be added to or amended by a two-thirds majority of the voting power represented at any Annual Meeting.

CONSTITUTION

TO GOVERN CANADIAN AMATEUR

BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

Article 1--Name: The Name of the Association shall be "Canadian Amateur Basketball Association."

Article 2--Interpretation: The term "Provincial Association" whenever used in this Constitution shall mean and include any association with authority to govern either Men's or Women's Basketball or both, in the whole territory of any Branch of the A.A.U. of C.

Article 3--Objects:

(1) The Objects of the Association shall be to promote the interest of Amateur Basketball throughout Canada and especially to encourage all Basketball teams to affiliate with the amateur governing body of their particular district.

(2) To carry out Dominion playdowns among the winners of various Provincial Associations in order to determine the right of teams to style themselves "Dominion Champions" in each of the following series:

A--Senior Men.
B--Senior Ladies.
C--Intermediate Men.
D--Intermediate Ladies.
E--Interscholastic Boys. This series shall be confined to players under the age of 20 years on September 1st of the playing season, who are bona-fide students registered at and regularly attending the High School, or Secondary School for which they are to play.
F--Junior Boys. This series shall be confined to players under the age of 20 years on January 1st of the playing season.
G--Junior Girls. This series shall be confined to players under the age of 18 years on January 1st of the playing season.
H--Juvenile Boys. This series shall be confined to players under the age of 18 years on January 1st of the playing season.

(3) To settle any matters affecting more than one Provincial Association and to promote uniform regulations and playing rules throughout Canada.

Article 4--Membership: The Membership shall consist of the Provincial Associations throughout Canada. The Associations lying West of and including Thunder Bay Branch shall be known as "The West." The Associations lying East of Thunder Bay Branch shall be known as Eastern Associations and their territory shall be known as "The East."

Article 5--Amateur Definition: The term "Amateur" shall be defined in accordance with the definition from time to time adopted by the A.A.A. of C. in the case of Men and by the Women's Amateur Athletic Federation in the case of the Women.

Article 6--The officers of the Association shall consist of an honorary-president (non-voting); president; first vice-president; second vice-president (who shall always be a lady); three additional executive members; and a secretary-treasurer. The last seven named shall be the executive committee. Each of these officers shall hold office for a period of two years.

The position of president shall alternate each term between the East and West. The secretary-treasurer shall not be elected, but shall be appointed by the president following the latter's election. The honorary president shall be the immediate past president.

Of the elected members of the executive, three shall be elected from each section as follows: when the president resides in the West, the first vice-president shall reside in the East and vice-versa. The second vice-president and the three executive members must reside two in the East and two in the West.

The first vice-president shall appoint an assistant secretary, who shall not be a member of the executive and who shall be known as Eastern Secretary when the vice-president resides in the East and Western Secretary when the vice-president resides in the West.

Article 7--Election of Officers: Not later than February 15th, every second year, the President shall appoint a Nomination Committee consisting of himself and two other members of the Executive, one from the East and one from the West. It shall be the duty of the Committee so appointed to make nominations for the various officers to be filled and to report to the president, not later than the 15th day of March. The secretary-treasurer shall, not later than the 15th day of March, forward a copy of the report of the Nominating Committee to the secretary-treasurer of every Provincial Association in good standing. Each Provincial Association shall have the right to make further nominations which must reach the secretary-treasurer before April 15th. Nominations shall not be valid unless they are made in accordance with the provisions of Article 6.

On April 15th, the secretary-treasurer shall forward by mail to the secretary of each Provincial Association in good standing a ballot or ballots showing all nominations for each office to be filled. Each such Provincial Association shall have one vote for each officer; where a Provincial Association controls both Men's and Women's basketball and is in good standing in respect of both, such associations shall be entitled to two votes. The election shall be determined by the result of the ballots returned to reach the secretary-treasurer not later than May 15th. Every ballot returned shall be accompanied by a certificate of the Secretary of the Provincial Association to the effect that the ballot is marked as authorized by his Association. In case of a tie,

the retiring president shall have a casting vote. The new officers shall take office on July 1st following the election.

Article 8--Power of the Executive: The Executive shall have general power to do all things necessary for the proper enforcement of this constitution and may make rules and regulations covering points not specifically provided for herein and without restricting the generality of the foregoing are explicitly empowered to do the following things:

A--To suspend associations for non-payment of dues or other default under the Constitution.
B--To rule upon the eligibility of teams and players in the playdowns and to impose penalties for breach of such ruling.
C--To appoint sub-committees from time to time and to delegate such powers as they see fit to such committees.
D--To deal with all protests and if desirable appoint a protest committee.

Article 9--Method of Voting: In matters of great importance and whenever time permits as to which the president shall be the Judge, a mail or telegraph vote, of the entire Executive shall be taken, each member being entitled to one vote. When time does not permit, the president and secretary-treasurer shall have power to act subject to subsequent approval and confirmation to be obtained by the vote of the Executive. In matters of minor importance, the president and secretary-treasurer shall have power to act without any vote being taken.

Provisions of this article will not apply in case of playdowns which are especially provided for by Article 12.

Article 10--Affiliation Fees: Each Provincial Association shall on or before January 1st in each year send to the secretary-treasurer an affiliation fee of $15.00. Where a Provincial Association controls both Men's and Women's basketball and desires to affiliate in respect to both, it shall pay an affiliation fee of $30.00. Where an Association desires to compete in more than one series it must so elect on or before March 25th and forthwith pay to the secretary-treasurer an additional fee of $10.00 in respect to each series so entered.

Each affiliated organization shall be responsible for the cost of all telegraphic messages sent to the Canadian Association while the latter organization shall be responsible for replies. The Canadian Association shall also be responsible for the cost of engraving the Dominion Championship Trophies and also for the cost of shipping such trophies from losing to the winning teams.

Article 11--Duties of Secretary-Treasurer: It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer to keep all records of the Association, to take minutes of all meetings and make a record of all votes taken in a book provided for the purpose. A bank account shall be opened in the name of the Association with a chartered bank and all monies received shall be deposited therein. All accounts shall be paid by cheque drawn on such bank and signed by the president and the secretary-treasurer.

The secretary-treasurer shall keep proper book records of the funds of the Association which shall be available for inspection by any member of the Executive. On the 30th of June each year he shall close his books and prepare a financial statement. He shall thereupon submit his books and statement to an Auditor to be appointed by the Executive. When such audit has been completed, a copy of the statement and the Auditor's Certificate shall be forwarded to each member of the Executive.

The secretary-treasurer shall furnish at the expense of the Association a good and sufficient surety bond in such penal sum as shall from time to time be fixed by the Executive.

Article 12--Play-Downs: In the play-downs a winner in each series shall be found in each section, that is, the East and in the West, and the Eastern and Western winners shall then be entitled to compete for the Dominion Championship in their series.

The play-down games between Provincial Associations and for the Dominion Finals shall be arranged and controlled by Committees of three persons. The president shall be chairman of these committees in the section where he resides (East or West) and the first vice-president shall be chairman in his section. The other two members of said committee shall be the representatives of the Provincial Associations from which the two competing teams have come in each case. The chairman for the Dominion Finals shall be either the president or the vice-president, whichever resides in the section where the final games are to be played.

The committee so formed in each case shall have power to fix dates for playing; and make all other arrangements required for the particular series over which they have control, subject only to the provisions of the constitution.

Provincial winners shall be declared not later than March 31st; Eastern and Western winners shall be declared by April 20th; and the Canadian Finals declared not later than the end of April.

All play-downs between the Provincial Associations and the Dominion Finals shall be played on the home floor of one of the competing teams. The location of the games in the Inter-Provincial play-downs and the Dominion finals shall be fixed by the Executive, and shall as far as practicable rotate from year to year. Each series shall consist of two games. The first game shall be of regulation length and no overtime shall be played. The second game shall also be of regulation length and the team having the greater number of total points in the two games shall be declared the winner. If the teams are tied on the round at the expiry of full time in the second game, this game shall be continued into overtime in accordance with the rules, until a winner is declared.

The expenses in connection with the play-down shall be as follows: When two Provincial winners are drawn against each other, the home team shall be responsible for (10) ten round trip fares at party rates; and six lower berths each way; and hotel expenses (rooms and meals) for a party of ten for three days while the series is being played. Any

receipts remaining after the payment of all legitimate expenses shall be the property of the Home Club.

Ten per cent of the gross gate receipts of the final play-down series in the East and the final play-down series in the West and the Dominion final series; and 5% of the gross gate receipts of all inter-provincial play-down games, in Men's and Women's senior series, shall be paid to the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association. A statement of such gross receipts in the form required by the secretary-treasurer and verified by the signature of the president and secretary of the home club as well as by the signature of the member of the Executive of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association for the district in which the game is played, accompanied by a remittance of the 10% or 5% required to be paid shall be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer within one week following the conclusion of the series in respect of which the return is made. The President or Vice-President of the C.A.B.A. shall have power to appoint a representative to attend any game in respect of which a return is required and the officials of the home club shall do everything possible to enable such representative to check up the attendance at the games and the amount of the receipts and disbursements in connection with such games.

Article 13--Championships: The Canadian championship games shall alternate between the East and the West in such a way that so far as possible the Men's championships are being staged in one section in the year in which the Women's championships are being staged in the other. The Executive shall, however, have power to order the championships to be played either in the East or in the West as circumstances may require.

Article 14--Expenses of Dominion Finals: When competing teams are close enough together to make the "party rate" plan a feasible one, the same rules shall apply for the expenses incident to the Dominion finals as apply to the play-offs as provided in Article 12 above. In case the party rate cannot be applied the home team shall be responsible for the following expenses: nine (9) round trip fares and five (5) lower berths, hotel expenses (room and meals) for nine (9) persons for three days.

Article 15--Rules of Play: The rules for all play-down games (Men's and Women's) coming under the jurisdiction of the C.A.B.A., shall be the rules of the Joint Basketball Committee with the exceptions herein noted:

A--Only eight (8) players will be allowed to participate for one team in any one game, but substitutions may be made as frequently as desired.

B--Ladies' games shall be played in four ten-minute periods with the regular intermissions of ten minutes at half-time and with two (2) minute rest periods after the first and third periods. The teams shall not leave the floor during these rest periods.

Article 16--Residence Rule: Every player competing for any team entered in the C.A.B.A. play-downs shall be a bona-fide resident of the town or city from which his team comes, on the first of November of the playing season. Provided, however, that students attending school or college may elect to play for a team at the town or city where their school or college is located, provided they do not play for a team in their home town in any recognized league in the same season.

Article 17--In all play-downs and final games the referee and umpire shall be appointed by the president or first vice-president (East or West). In the Eastern and Western and Dominion finals all officials shall be so appointed. All officials must have the approval of the Provincial Association from which they come and no official connected in any way with either of the contesting teams may be appointed. All expenses in connection with officials appointed shall be borne by the home team.

The two officials shall alternate in their duties, the referee of the first half becoming the umpire during the second half and "vice versa."

Article 18--Amendments: This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds (2/3) majority vote of the members of the Executive, and the Provincial Associations affiliated. The secretary-treasurer on being so requested by any Provincial Association or by any two members of the Executive Board shall forthwith take a vote by mail upon any proposed amendment.

ARTICLES OF ALLIANCE

between the

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION OF CANADA

and the

CANADIAN AMATEUR BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION

1. The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association shall be recognized as the governing body for amateur basketball in the Dominion of Canada. It shall in regard to this sport have full control, and be the arbiter of all disputes, differences or questions arising in connection with it.

2. The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association shall notify the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, or its branches, of all suspensions or disqualifications made by it.

3. Re-instatements for violation of Clause "B" of the Amateur definition of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada shall only be made by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and not by the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association.

4. The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association shall accept and abide by the definition of "An Amateur" as defined by the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

5. The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association shall be entitled at all meetings of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to the number of delegates and the number of votes equal to the number of branches of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada in which it operates.

6. The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association shall pay the sum of $25.00 annually as dues to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, which fees shall be due and payable on or before the date of the Annual Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

7. The Canadian Amateur Basketball Association shall require that all players under its jurisdiction shall be registered with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada or any of its allied bodies which are authorized to issue amateur cards. Both the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada and the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association agree to accept the principle of universal registration as soon as a mutually satisfactory arrangement can be agreed upon.

8. This agreement may be amended from time to time by the consent of both parties, and may be terminated by either party upon thirty days' notice to that effect.

SIGNED on behalf of the Canadian Amateur Basketball Association:

Dated at this day :
of 1931 :
:
: _____
: President
: _____
Secretary

SIGNED on behalf of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada:

Dated at this day :
of 1931 :
:
: _____
: President
: _____
Secretary

B29896